

Proceedings viewed by hundreds

Senate hears Allnutt

by DANNY LEVINSON

News Editor

Over 750 students yesterday heard Daily Editor-in-Chief Peter Allnutt describe for the Senate Committee on Student Discipline the events surrounding the publication of the November 3 column Boll Weevils in the newspaper's Friday supplement.

In the first half of the hearing — which was televised live over closed-circuit television to a capacity audience in L132 — Allnutt dealt with his decision to allow the article to run and his subsequent statement that he had made an "error in judgment" in running it.

Yesterday's session was the first in what may be several hearings on charges that Allnutt, Flux editor Pierre Fournier and Weevils columnist John Fekete participated in "the publication on campus of an article which contravenes standards acceptable by and in this university...."

Fekete's lawyer, Claude-Armand Sheppard has announced his intention to seek a court order to halt proceedings against his client, on the grounds that the committee has no jurisdiction in the matter.

Allnutt said yesterday he first saw the article in question when Fekete and Fournier brought it into his office for approval three days prior to publication.

At that time, Allnutt explained, he was aware only that the material in the article was taken

from the satirical magazine, the *Realist*.

Although it was apparent to the editor that the story was satire and that the events described in it were fictional, he told Fekete he felt that the article was such that its appearance in Boll Weevils might do irreparable harm to the column itself.

Allnutt saw no other objection at that time to the story's running in the paper. Fournier, however, was reluctant to publish the article on the grounds that he did not like the idea of reprints in Flux.

Answering questions put by Arts and Science Dean H.D. Woods, Allnutt explained that it was only Friday morning when he saw the article in the *Daily* that he realized it should not have run.

At this point Allnutt saw that readers who did not know the nature of the *Realist* may have missed the satirical point of the article.

At no time did the editor foresee the shock impact of the story on campus or on Montreal in general.

"Had I foreseen that, I might have taken a different attitude to the publication," he said.

Asked if he had received a warning from Fekete that Krassner had predicted strong reaction to the publication of the article in the *Daily*, Allnutt explained that Fekete had phoned Krassner to obtain permission to print the article, which was copyrighted, and that all he knew of the conversation was that Krassner had granted the permission.

Dean Woods brought up the question of the responsibility of the Daily Editor to the University as a whole, and the limits to what is printable and what is not.

Allnutt replied that an editor's responsibility is "first and foremost to the paper and to the students as publishers and readers".

(Continued on page 5)

Principal says charges to stand

Principal Robertson yesterday indicated the Administration was in no way prepared to comply with Students' Council's request that it drop the charges against three Daily staff members.

In a letter to the President of the Students' Society, the Principal said "The Senate Committee on Student Discipline cannot withdraw the charges... the Senate will give no instruction to the committee in whose fairness to judge the problems involved, it has confidence."

President Peter Smith had no comment on the letter, but External Vice-President Richard Burkart said "our demand hasn't been fulfilled today, but I think it will be".

Burkart said he didn't recommend any immediate Students' Society move, but that Council should consider action if nothing was done by its next meeting.

"I would like to give the Administration every opportunity to consider their decision, being one opposed to hasty action, but regardless of what happens I would not endorse a student strike," he said.

The letter cited University Statutes giving Senate "general disciplinary authority" over students and said "the procedures adopted are constitutional and fair".

The Principal said "we have no other course to follow if we are to abide within the Statutes... as they exist" but added that "every part of the law governing this university is open to change".

The letter concluded, "Let fair men, duly appointed, do their difficult duty. Afterwards, we will speak of change."

(The Principal's letter appears in full on page 4)

Montreal joins Viet international protest

by SAM BOSKEY

Today is the International Day of Protest against the Viet Nam War.

A demonstration sponsored by UGEQ will leave the Union at 4:30 pm to march to Dominion Square and the American consulate.

Several films will be shown in the PSCA from 1-2 pm, including "The Time of the Locust", and films made by the Viet Cong and the National Liberation Front.

McGill's part in the activities has been organized by an ad-hoc committee as Council has not endorsed the day of protest, which has the support of UGEQ and the International Union of Students.

At l'Université de Montréal, a teach-in will be held, after which twenty busloads of students will converge on Dominion Square for the demonstration.

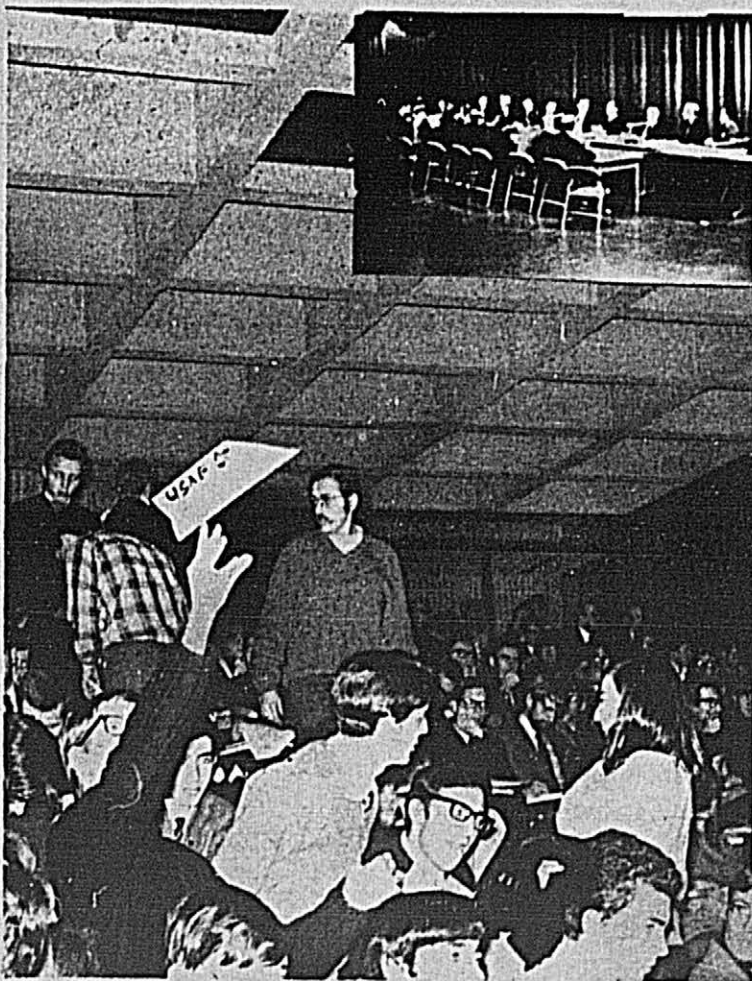
Ecole Normale Jacques-Cartier will hold a film festival before the activity in the Square. UGEQ, which has been co-ordinating the activities through-

out the province, issued a special press release on the Vietnamese situation.

"The world solidarity which Viet Nam and its people share is increasing day by day," it says. The UGEQ secretariat calls upon all student organizations "to demand the cessation of American aggression in Viet Nam" and "invites students to show, for the duration of the week, their solidarity with the Vietnamese people."

The International Union of Students (IUS) has asked all stu-

(Continued on page 3)



Morris Altmejd

ON CAMERA: Students in L132 waffle while they wait for the beginning of yesterday's senate committee session. The telecast, originally scheduled for 2:30 pm, was delayed more than half an hour while the committee met with John Fekete and his counsel. The insert, above right, depicts the scene on the screen.

Student reps on Senate recommended

A joint Governors-Senate committee has recommended that three students be elected to Senate and others be chosen to serve on various faculty committees.

The Committee was set up a year ago last March on the suggestion of Principal Dr. H. Rocke Robertson, to study the Duff-Berdahl Report and "to make recommendations concerning its findings".

The report, released yesterday, recommends that "three members shall be elected to Senate from among full-time students of the University in good standing".

In addition, students will be admitted to "as many committee functions of both Governors and Senate as may be deemed desirable". However, the report specifies that the measures will be taken "without, of course, pretending that the line between teacher and students can be crossed for every purpose or that the line between administrator and student can be eliminated if there

(Continued on page 5)

SUNDAY

YELLOW DOOR COFFEE HOUSE: Classical guitarist Pierre Gladu. 3625 Aylmer, 8:30 pm.

EUS: Engineering Queen nominations must be submitted to porter's office. Deadline 5 pm.

ITALIAN SOCIETY: General meeting. Union B 27, 1 pm. Party, refreshments, Union B26-27, 7:30 pm.

HILLEL: Paint-In at Hillel Wall. 3460 Stanley, 11 am to 3:30 pm.

ARAB STUDENTS SOCIETY: Meeting, slides, coffee. Union B 27, 5 pm.

ASSOCIATION TO END THE WAR IN VIET NAM: March to Dominion Square and US Consulate with UGEQ. Meet outside Union at 4:30 pm. Films. PSCA, 1 pm.

CERCLE FRANCAIS: Informal meeting to with Italian Society. Refreshments and music. Union B 26, B27, 7:30 pm.

ISLAMIC SOCIETY: Friday Prayers. Union 307, 1:45 pm.

OLD MCGILL '68: Copy staff meeting. 1 pm.

AD HOC COMMITTEE TO SUPPORT AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN VIET NAM: Meet in front of Union at 3:45 pm for rally at Dominion Square.

CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP: Prayer meeting. Union 457-8, 1-2 pm.

ACTION DANCE: Proceeds towards Christmas baskets for the poor. Music by "The Size Five" Marianopolis College, 8:30 pm.

SOCIOLOGY 210 COUNTER-COURSE: Lecture on Methodology pertaining to term paper. L26, 1-2 pm.

PSYCHOLOGY CLUB: Aspects of Childhood Psychosis. E304, 1 pm.

LISTENING BOOTH: Claude Léveillé music. Union 307, 4 pm.

HELLENIC CLUB: Greek Dance. Union B 23, 24, 7 pm.

COMMERCE UNDERGRADUATE SOCIETY: Tour of Stock Exchange. Roddick Gates, 2:30 pm.

SUNAC: Lunch for members. at Yellow Door, 1:10 pm.

WAA INTERCLASS HOCKEY: AGO vs KKG. Winter Stadium, 5:15 pm.

UNITED STATES STUDENT SOCIETY: General meeting. Union B 24, 12 pm.

SANDWICH THEATRE: "The Old Maid and the Thief" by Giancarlo Menotti. Union Theatre, 1-2 pm.

CYCOM: Fortran. E309 1-2 pm. BAP 360 Assembler. E314, 1-2 pm.

CHINESE STUDENTS SOCIETY: Activities night. Ball games, card games, etc. Chinese Presbyterian Church, Chenneville St., 7:30 pm.

ENVIRONMENT: Formative meeting for contemporary dance and music group. Union Lounge 327, 1-2 pm.

GRADUATING STUDENTS: Photos for Old McGill, Arts and Science, Architecture, Commerce, Divinity, Dentistry: N-R. 1018 Sherbrooke W., 9-12 am. 1-6 pm.

today

CURLING CLUB: Scheduled games at Caledonia Curling Club. 1-5 pm.

PRE-MED SOCIETY: Dr. W. Feindel from the Montreal Neurological Institute gives illustrated speech on "Le Médecin Malgré Lui" Stewart Biological Building, S ¼, 1 pm.

OUTING CLUB: All members invited to "House" for weekend. 12 Shaw St., Shawbridge.

MCGILL FILM SOCIETY: Film version of Brendan Behan's "The Quare Fellow." Leacock Auditorium, 6:30 and 9 pm.

SATURDAY

CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP: Sing with Allan J. Ryan. 3705 Jeanne Mance, 7:30 pm.

RVC HOUSE COMMITTEE: RVC happens. Psychedelic light show and dance with St. James Infirmary. RVC Gym, 555 Sherbrooke St. W., 8:30 pm.-12:30 am. Admission \$1.

HILLEL: Hillel dance with Calgary Stampers. Members-free, non-members \$1.

YELLOW DOOR COFFEE HOUSE: Classical guitarist Pierre Gladu plays 3625 Aylmer, 8:30 pm.

WOMEN'S SENIOR BASKETBALL: Sir George at McGill. Currie Gym, 10 am.

SKYDIVING: First jumps. St. Antoine Airport (1 mile south of St. Jerome, Route 11).

YELLOW DOOR COFFEE HOUSE: Hootenanny night. 3625 Aylmer, 8:30 pm.

ANGLICAN CHAPLAINCY: Holy Eucharist. Breakfast after. 3555 University, 10 am. Tel. 671-4505.

SAVOY SOCIETY: Bunthorne, Jane, Grosvenor. 3610 Durocher, Apt. 16, 2 pm. Tel: 288-8494.

AUGUSTANA HOUSE: Co-op supper. 5:30 pm. Lutheran Workshop Service. 6:45 pm. Open discussion. 8 pm. 3483 Peel St.

THE ARTS COMMITTEE OF HILLEL

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Recruiting representatives will be on campus November 20 to interview graduates and postgraduates in four year honours or equivalent Geology, Mathematics, Physics and Geophysics.

Please see your placement office for further information.

WHAT'S WHAT

ENVIRONMENT

Experiment in motion, sound and light. All dynamic individuals who are interested in contemporary dance and music come to a formative meeting in Union Lounge 327. The time is 1-2 pm today.

CHINESE STUDENTS' SOCIETY

The Chinese Students Society will present a solo concert of Chinese and Western Classical Music, featuring Lee Lynn in the Union Ballroom on Monday, November 27, at 8:30 pm. Tickets are available in the Bookstore and at the door. Admission is \$1.50; students \$0.50, and members free. Proceeds will go to the Montreal Chinese Hospital. The Society will also give free Mandarin lessons once a week, starting November 25. All those interested please write to: P.O. Box 1561, Station B Montreal 2, or call 844-2174; 849-4625; 845-8343; 843-5539. The Annual ball of the Society will be on Friday, December 1, at the Royal Embassy Hotel, at 8:30 pm. The Ascots will be featured and the admission is \$4. a couple. Call: 844-2174; 849-4625; 845-8343; 288-4543; 288-4683; for tickets.

YOUNG COMPOSERS' CONCERT

The Faculty of Music presents the works of six young McGill composers next Faculty Friday concert, on November 24, at 8:30 pm in Redpath Hall. Tickets at \$2 (Students — \$1.) can be obtained by telephoning 844-6311, local 482, or at the Evening Box Office of Redpath Hall.

FINIAN'S RAINBOW

The Lyric Theatre, in association with Civitan, will present "Finian's Rainbow", a musical comedy by E. Y. Harburg and Burton Lane, at the Riverdale High School Auditorium, Pierrefonds, on November 23, 24, 25, 30, and December 1 and 2 at 8:30 pm.

Tickets may be obtained for \$2.50 by calling 684-2426, 684-1392, or 620-2724.

Dow chemicals...

...precipitate explosion

Students block interviews

VANCOUVER (CUP) — Three hundred students at the University of British Columbia are continuing their picketing outside the Student Placement offices where Dow Chemical representatives are holding interviews.

On Wednesday morning, twenty demonstrators, led by student senator Gabor Mate sat in front of the doorway leading to the interviews and refused to let students pass. Forty others soon joined them.

Six faculty members led by

Professor Bill Willmott joined picketers in front of the office.

Students' Council President Shaun Sullivan visited the demonstration at noon and said he was disappointed that two-thirds of those blocking the entrance were from Simon Fraser University, only a few miles away. "If there is any incident it will give UBC a black eye," he said.

The group intends to continue their demonstration until the Dow interviews end. They plan to protest job interviews to be held by ten other companies that manufacture war materials.

"It's mostly for Myron"

Executive goes Berlitz

by ANATOLE SCHORNCROFT

The Students' Council has decided that if it must confront the Province of Quebec, it will do so on even footing.

It has decided to teach Myron Galloway how to speak French.

As Peter Smith said: "It's mostly for Myron," that the SC voted \$1,800 for Berlitz crash courses in French. Smith and External VP Richard Burkart will also hit the language lab but Myron gets most of the attention.

Smith elaborated: "Both Burkart and I have a working knowledge of French, but Myron doesn't speak a word." Sources say this is a charitable view — none of them are anywhere near fluent and rumor has it that the execs even have trouble finding a subway station.

The main reason for Berlitz enrolment is to enable the prexy and his external aide to understand the proceedings of UGEQ's Conseil Central National. Smith plans to escalate as well: "Within a few years, all members of the Council might be required to speak French." He was of course referring to that day when McGill goes public.

And the franco-binge goes on. Two other employees of the Students' Society, Mrs. Nicki Kaye, switchboard operator, and Thomas Cross, Sadie Hempey's assistant in the Council Office, are both enrolled in McGill's staff course in French.

Thus far, John Saranuk has resisted the fad. He has enough trouble with English.

(Continued on page 5)

Montreal joins...

(Continued from page 1)

dents to support their program calling for: immediate cessation of American aggression in Vietnam; a definite and unconditional stop of bombing and all acts of war against North Viet Nam; the withdrawal of American troops, and her satellites from South Viet Nam; self-determination for the Vietnamese people; and the recognition of the National Liberation Front as the only authentic representative of the people of South Viet Nam.

Fall informal

Attention all seductive sirens, horny hippies, pot-head plumbers and busty broads — your troubles are over!

Once again the bash of the year is on, as McGill's most virile men, the Engineers, present THE FALL INFORMAL.

Monday, Nov. 20 is the kickoff of ticket sales at \$3.50 a couple. The same evening the Engineering Princesses for 1967 will be chosen.

On Wednesday, Nov. 22 at 1 pm, the Hammered Hammers of Engineering will once again trounce the Arts Farts in a piano smashing contest on Lower Campus. The following day will feature a noon hour concert by the world famous Plumbers Philharmonic Orchestra, if they can be exhumed in time.

Monday, Nov. 27 is the day of the Manse-Monte Carlo, the car rally with a difference. Every check point is a refueling stop, but not for cars.

Tuesday, Nov. 28 is the day of the Princesses' Inquisition at 1 pm in the Physical Sciences Centre Auditorium. The princess will be crowned at the dance Dec. 1.

The ballroom will host the Rock Show of the Yeomen, a light show to dazzle all, and The Scene.

Y'all COME Y'heah!

WE REGRET

That in the Daily's Nov. 10th issue in Computer's questionnaire there were some errors. Now these have been corrected and you are invited to participate in our new program. See page 12 of "Flux".

radio mcgill

Saturday, 10-12 pm

IS FREEDOM ACADEMIC? a program in which the revealing parallels between the crisis at McGill and the Berkeley Student Strike are drawn through original tapes Radio McGill has just received from California.

Also extensive excerpts from Paul Krassner's speech and the Senate Disciplinary Committee's hearing.

EVIDENCE AND LEGAL AID

Two members of McGill University, Stanley Gray and Paul Joseph, have been charged with assault. Their trial commences Dec. 1.

THE GRAY-JOSEPH LEGAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE:

- a) Requests all witnesses to the arrests of Stanley Gray and Paul Joseph, or those who have names of witnesses, or knowledge of photographs of these events, to communicate directly with the committee.



PAUL JOSEPH

- b) Requires funds for their defense.

Communications to the Committee should be directed to Professor John Shingler, Department of Political Science, Leacock 420, or by phone 844-6311 loc. 749 or 849-1044.

This ad has been submitted and paid for by The Gray-Joseph Legal Defense Committee

NOVEMBER 17, 1967

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roy rogers and dale evans, a lovely aging couple, galloping around their ranch, pretentiously rescuing sheep from barbed wire fences... law abiding christians who know their cause is just... and who could dispute the merits of truth, purity and stability? ... one day our defenders of the faith came upon a boy and a girl humping in a field, their field... such shamelessness... (remember, melania frieda kitty willa joanne same morrie sandy, remember our gallant couple has had no children)... and did our heroes chase the intruders from their field? no they shot them on the spot... happy trails to you... PETER

A two-headed monster

While an amazed television audience watched the Senate Committee's futile attempts to achieve a mastery of procedure on par with Students' Council yesterday, two crucial documents hit campus.

One was a letter from the Principal to the President of the Students' Society. It said, in no uncertain terms, that the Administration was not about to listen to the students' elected representatives. The reasons given were surprising: the matter is now before a committee to which Senate "will give no instruction". But who changed the original charges? And who recommended the meetings be held in "public"?

The law is the law, the letter said, and we have no choice but to follow it. Tight reasoning but no good. It is obvious that by the Code of Discipline the Administration

can summon and try anyone for anything legitimately. But the question has become an ethical one. Can the administration try anyone for conduct "contrary to standards acceptable by and in this university"?

And if it maintains that the procedure is one of inquiry — then why the charges? Inquiries are best conducted without a sword of Damocles hanging over participants' heads.

Further, the argument runs that the Students' Council had once upon a time approved the Code of Discipline. But it may be reasonably assumed that at the time they had no intention of ceding their priority right to discipline within their own sphere of jurisdiction.

The letter's closing advice then read: "Let fair men, duly appointed, do their difficult duty. Afterwards we will speak of change."

No more of this dissent, hear? Also yesterday, the report of the Governors-Senate committee studying the Duff-Berdahl Report was released. The committee, chaired by the same Principal who authored the above letter, had this to say about the Students' Society:

"The Committee noted that McGill students have had a long experience with student self-government and have enjoyed a free atmosphere in matters of student activities, as part of the University's tradition."

The committee should reconvene to strike that sentence. Tradition or not, one must be consistent. The same people who promise us a greater role within the institution, are right now cutting to pieces the only role we ever had.

The process the editor of this publication went through yesterday could be applied to any office holder in the Students' Society. Under existing rules our President could be quizzed on how and why he conducts Students' Council meetings the way he does. Such rules need not only be changed; they should not even be taken seriously now.

The Administration has presented itself as flexible. But when a request is made the bombing continues.

If the Principal's answers stand, and the committee continues to investigate an editor (not an individual), our Students' Council will be left with no choice but to follow up its resolution.

Let fair men, duly elected, do their difficult duty. Afterwards we will speak of negotiation.

Principal's letter

(This letter from the Principal, concerning Wednesday night's Council motions, was addressed to Students' Society President Peter Smith)

Dear Mr. Smith,

I have had referred to me a copy of the motions adopted by the Students' Council on Wednesday, November 15, 1967. May I address myself particularly to the second of these motions in which the Council expresses its belief that "any action, if necessary, can and should be taken by the Students' Society alone" and that "moreover, Council requests the Senate Committee on Student Discipline to drop the charges against the three members of the McGill Daily and that it let Council take action as it sees fit".

I bring to your attention the following:

- 1 — From the Statutes of McGill University Article V section 3: "It (Senate) shall exercise general disciplinary authority over the student body of the University".
- 2 — The Senate Committee on Student Discipline cannot withdraw the charges. It can only proceed with the case, dismiss the charges, or declare itself incompetent to judge them. The Senate will give no instruction to the committee in whose fairness to judge the problems involved, it has confidence.
- 3 — I believe that the procedures adopted are constitutional and fair. No judgment has been made in any of these cases. The matter has been handed to a duly formed committee of members of Faculty to consider. The judgments are theirs to make.
- 4 — I believe that we have no other course to follow if we are to abide within the Statutes and Regulations of the University as they exist and have existed in their present form since the code of Student Discipline was approved in December 1965.
- 5 — Every part of the law governing this university is open to change; every governing body is subject to alteration. Indeed, in the immediate future we will be sitting together — representatives of students, professors and Senate — to consider every aspect of our university community. But in the meanwhile you and I are bound by the rules as they exist. I believe that these rules must be administered with flexibility and humanity. I do not believe they should be breached, or tampered with under pressure. Let the proper processes that have been set underway take their course, calmly and deliberately. Let fair men, duly appointed, do their difficult duty. Afterwards, we will speak of change.

Yours sincerely,
H. Locke Robertson

Comment

Profs hit Viet war

Following is a copy of an open letter, sent this summer, to Prime Minister Pearson.

"Dear Sir,

The following is an excerpt from the recent speech regarding the war in Vietnam, of Privy Council President Walter Gordon, as quoted in the press (May 15, 1967):

"If the present policy ends in disaster — the extermination of millions of unfortunate Vietnamese or possibly global nuclear war — our failure to speak out against what is happening will always remain on our conscience if by chance we happen to survive. And so it should."

While we greatly appreciate your past diplomatic efforts to bring the opposing factions to the peace table, we ask that you give immediate expression to the anxieties which many Canadians of widely differing political views share. With Mr. Gordon, we thus urge the Canadian government to step up its efforts to secure U.S. disengagement from "a bloody civil war in Vietnam which cannot be justified on either moral or strategic grounds."

With Mr. Gordon, we urge you to obtain from President Johnson a categorical statement that the U.S. "will not use nuclear bombs or germs or life destroying chemicals under any circumstances".

We urge our government to adopt the statements of Mr. Gordon as a basis of its foreign policy regarding Vietnam.

— Yours sincerely,

This letter was signed by 158 of the teaching and research staff of McGill University. (Two of these signatures were added after the letter had been sent to the Prime Minister.) We received no reply beyond a formal acknowledgement of receipt of the letter by Mr. Pearson's secretary. Copies of this letter were also sent to all Members of Parliament. A friendly thank you note was received from Mr. Gordon,

a rather non-committal reply from a Liberal M.P., and letters of support from several NDPers. Mr. Diefenbaker's secretary informed us that the then Leader of the Opposition was out of town.

Earlier in the year, a petition had been circulated among the academic staff of McGill, Montreal, St. George and Loyola. The petition supported the "Recommendations of U Thant, ... as a policy for seeking peace in Vietnam, ..." condemned "The American policy in Vietnam," and insisted "That the Canadian government disassociate itself, in word and in deed, from this policy."

One hundred and thirty McGill staff members signed this petition. All told two hundred and fifteen, or approximately 24% of about 900 people canvassed, signed either the petition or letter or both. The signatories included:

Prof. P.D. Baird, Director, Gault Estate
Prof. D.G. Bates, Chairman, History of Medicine
Prof. R.E. Bell, Director, Foster Radiation Lab.
Vice-Dean Physical Sciences (at time of signature)
Prof. J. Bouchard, Chairman, Radiology
Prof. J.C. Beck, Director, University Clinic, R.V.H.
Prof. H.M. Bracken, Acting Chairman, Philosophy (at time of signature)

Prof. G.P. Collet, Chairman, French
Prof. M.J. Dunbar, Chairman, Marine Science
Prof. K.A.C. Elliot, Chairman, Biochemistry
Dean S.J. Frankel, Vice-Dean Social Science
Prof. C.D. Gordon, Chairman, Classics
Prof. M. Harvey, Chairman, Spanish
Prof. W. Hirschfeld, Chairman, Meteorology
Prof. J.P. Humphrey, (Former Canadian Delegate U.N. Canadian Delegate International Control Commission in Viet Nam)

Dean E.G. Jay, Dean, Divinity
Miss A.E. Johansen, Director, Redpath Museum
Prof. R. Klibansky, President, International Institut de Philosophie (Paris)
Prof. E.C. Knowles, Director, Student Aid
Prof. L. La Pierre, Director, French Canada Studies Programme

Prof. R. Lennox, Principal, Presbyterian College
Prof. P.T.K. Lin, Chairman, Committee on Asian Studies
Prof. J.H. Miltum, Director, Biomedical Engineering
Prof. M. Oliver, Vice-Principal, Academic
Prof. W.E. Sackston, Chairman, Plant Pathology
Prof. T. Salman, Director, Physical Science Centre
Dean F.R. Terroux, Associate Dean, Graduate Studies and Research (at time of signature)
Prof. D. Theall, Chairman, English
Prof. R. Vogel, Chairman, History

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Classified

These ads may be placed in our advertising office Room 121, Main Floor University Centre, 9 am to 4 pm. Ads received by noon appear the following day. Rates: 3 consecutive insertions \$1.50; maximum 20 words, 7¢ per extra word.

FOR SALE

BOOKS — HARDCOVER, PAPERBACK, 40% off. Sexology, business, political science, history, philosophy, photography, psychology etc. David, 482-2416.

MG "B" 1966 Convertible — white — red inside. Snow tires and radio included. This car is ready to sell immediately. Price to be discussed with owner. Call André — 365-0108.

WINGS LIKE EAGLES — colour movie kicks off program of movies, tours, weekend flights and piloting courses. See it at the membership rally: McConnell Engineering 304, 1 p.m. Wednesday.

ONE ELECTRIC GUITAR plus amplifier. One Spanish guitar. Call 342-5030.

RACCOON COAT — size 12. Très camp. Perfect for blizzards, football games, etc. Call 845-7341 between 5 and 7.

MEN'S SKI BOOTS: size 9½, worn 3 times, excellent condition, reasonable price. Call Allan 488-6060 after 7 p.m.

HOUSING

FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM, kitchen. Quiet, room cleaned — \$16 per week. 3575 Jeanne Mance. Call Jon (after 6 pm) 845-0867.

STUDENT WANTED TO SHARE large 1½ room apartment; all facilities; 5 minutes walk from McGill; immediate occupancy. Call 845-0789.

PINE AVE W. NEAR GUY — furnished apartment available December 1st. Suitable for 2 or 3 students. Fireplace, parking. 845-4914 mornings or after 6 pm.

TO SHARE: large 4½ furnished apartment. Pool, Sauna bath incl., on Sherbrooke, 5 minutes from McGill. \$100 monthly. Serious student, call 845-9722 after 6 pm.

YOUNG GIRL WANTS SAME to share 4 room apartment — own room. Westmount. Please call 932-1040.

SEVERAL 1½ and 2½ ROOM APARTMENTS, private bath and kitchen, nicely furnished, suitable 1 or 2. Immediate occupancy. \$80, \$85, \$95, \$100, \$120 monthly and up. Phone 937-8994.

DU HOUSE — 3434 McTavish, large spacious accommodation. Enquire Bill Storey, 849-0344.

WANTED

ALL PERSONS NAMED ICARUS and any interested by some aspect of aviation invited to take off of Flying Club (movies to be shown) E 304 1 p.m. Wednesday.

RIDES

TWO GIRLS NEED RIDE to New Haven Conn. or thereabouts Nov. 22, p.m. or Nov. 23 a.m. Please call Ginny 842-0327.

LOST

PLUMMER'S POT BOYS — transporting two hitchhiking girls Saturday night on way to Avenue Theatre — blue sweater left in car. 937-4452.

RED, PORTABLE, BATTERY-OPERATED radio record player. Administration Building, Wednesday night. Reward. Phone 844-3211.

ONE LIGHTER AND ONE RED WALLEY on the 6th floor of the Medical Building Nov. 13th. Please call Linda 738-9544.

RACCOON HAT, Monday Nov. 13th, along University St., above Millon, between Milton Gates and/or inside Physics Bldg. Call Margie 845-6741.

"Listen there are so few distractions in this town — I get so bored. When Saturday night comes around I feel exhausted so — you know how it is just to relax..."

ARE YOU A POTENTIAL RHINOCEROS?

players theatre nov. 22-25

Berlitz...

(Continued from page 3)

Myron is thrilled about it all. "I've always had trouble doing work in English — now I can do as little in two languages."

And that is that.

(Daily Linguistics Reporter Anatole Shornicroft has returned from a year's suspension for conduct incompatible with his status as a member of the McGill Daily staff. This article combines Shornicroft's synthetic approach to reportage with his analysis of the current crisis at McGill).

MISCELLANEOUS

ARAB STUDENTS' SOCIETY slides — coffee — tea — meeting — friends — members — every one. Friday November 17, 5 pm. University Centre Room B 27.

18 CONGRATS TO JACKIE C. Choz! The boy becomes a man... well, almost. Charlie Brown and the Great Pumpkin.

FEELING DOWN AND OUT? Recover with the St. James Infirmary. (Light-sight-sound, psychedelics) R.V.C. Sat. Nov. 18.

BABYSITTER EXPERIENCED with infants wants work in Cote des Neiges - Ridgewood area. Call Julie, 738-1901.

STAMP OUT DEMOPHOBIA: swinging time to be had at 3484 Peel, this Friday. 8:30 on. Beer available.

PARTY OR DANCE — swing out to the best bands in town. Book now through Boom Enterprises. 681-2698; 276 6952; 482-7056.

WANTED: CO-Ed for friendly "poodle". Please call 844-0936, rooms 326, 330, 335, 336, 337.

FRUSTRATED? WATCH THIS SPACE.

Student reps...

(Continued from page 1)

is to be any effective university government at all".

The report also urges that students participate more in Faculty Councils "in a manner to be determined by the individual Faculties".

"The committee noted that McGill students have had a long experience with student self-government and have enjoyed a free atmosphere in matters of student activities as part of the university's tradition."

The report stated "students individually are only temporary members of the university community" and that younger ones "do not have the experience to make, or share in, important academic or administrative judgments".

The decisions were taken in accordance with the belief that the student is a special kind of adult... entitled to share in the privileges of administering the particular community life of the university of which he is a member."

The composition of the Board of Governors was also dealt with in the Report, since it was found that the heavy representation of "leading business and professional men" is no longer adequate at a time when the university is mostly financed by government, tuition fees and foundation grants.

Senate...

(Continued from page 1)

He added that he found it difficult, if not impossible, to "describe, in concrete terms", what standards of decency or ethics he would apply to determine in advance what material is printable.

Deann Woods agreed that the question was exceedingly hard to answer.

The hearing was adjourned until next Tuesday at the earliest, when Fournier will be questioned.

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Friday Nov. 17 From 10 am - 3 pm

HOT BEVERAGES WILL BE SERVED

Everyone is invited, good neighbour
A.D.'s included

PRE-MED SOCIETY

presents

Dr. WILLIAM FEINDELL

of the Montreal Neurological Institute
Speaking on:

"The Doctor In Spite of Himself,
Le Médecin Malgré Lui,
As Applied to Neurology"

Stewart Biol. Building S1/4
Friday, Nov. 17, 1967

1 pm

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LADIES SUITS

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(on presentation of McGill cards)

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JUST SOUTH OF SHERBROOKE ST.

WEEKLY: 7:30 am - 6:30 pm — SATURDAY until 6:00 pm



THE
MACDONALD
LASSIE

Profs hit Viet war...

(Continued from page 4)

Prof. E.C. Webster, Director, Applied Psychology
Prof. P.R. Wallace, Director, Institute of Theoretical Physics
Dean H.D. Woods, Dean, Arts and Science
Prof. D. Woodsworth, Director, School of Social Work

In addition, Dean Cohen of the Law Faculty wrote a lengthy article in the Gazette, opposing U.S. policy in Vietnam. His stand did not differ significantly from that of Walter Gordon or of U Thant.

Dr. Wilder Penfield, although he too failed to sign the petition or letter, added his name to a letter, published in the press, condemning the use by the U.S.A. of chemical warfare in Vietnam.

So close to one quarter of the McGill staff is prepared to state, openly and publicly, their opposition to the U.S. stand in Vietnam. Does this mean that the other three-quarters support U.S. policy? Hardly. Many people excused their refusal to sign by stating that the petition was too weak, or that the letter was too strong, or that petitions don't help, or that anyway the Canadian government was opposing the war

in Vietnam in the most effective way — that of quiet diplomacy. One professor in the Psychology Dept. answered that while he agreed one hundred per cent with Gordon's stand, he felt that criticism of people like Johnson is most likely to result in an even more evident reaction. (One must try to humor a nut with a bomb.)

Unfortunately, it must be admitted that, at McGill as elsewhere, many people forget their principles in order to avoid involvement. Out of 900 people canvassed less than ten answered in a manner indicating that they support the U.S. policy in Vietnam. That's the score: 217 to less than 10. Or perhaps I am wrong in judging the sentiment at McGill. If so, perhaps someone, student or professor, would circulate among the McGill staff a petition or open letter signifying their agreement with the U.S. position. Surely those who support this Holy War against Evil are not ashamed to stand up and be counted.

M. C. ROBINSON

Letters

Poor man's Berkeley

Sir,

Let the students run the university. Flash, Paradise! Sure; don't kid yourself. The purpose of attending a university (in case you have forgotten) is to receive an education and that education will only be as good as the administration that controls the university. Those students who cry for control of their education have proven, this week, how reliable they would be in control. They use the protective label of "student" to stir up trouble and defy law and order in a manner that is unfair to the student body as a whole.

We have a prime example on this continent of a university

administration that knuckled under to "student" pressure. I don't want to see McGill become a poor man's Berkeley, whose degree is sneered at in the outside world.

The administration has chosen to act to defend the reputation of this institution, which is being strongly questioned in many quarters (due to the irresponsible journalism of the *Daily*). If they back down now the trend may never be reversed. This next week could be one of the most critical in McGill's history. Those students who are sitting back watching the show should express support for the administration lest it becomes intimidated by a couple of hundred shouting, sleeping-in, sitting-in "students".

People are given responsibility when they earn it. McGill students are not earning responsibility.

John R. Moody, BSc 3

Répression brutale

Monsieur,

Le Syndicat des professeurs de l'Université de Montréal tient à exprimer sa sympathie et sa solidarité de principe aux étudiants de l'Université McGill dans le malheureux conflit qui les oppose à la haute direction de l'université. Le syndicat des professeurs croit que l'autorité universitaire n'a pas à s'ingérer dans les affaires étudiantes et qu'elle doit respecter les structures administratives et disciplinaires que les étudiants se sont données pour résoudre leurs propres problèmes. Toute administration universitaire aurait avantage à utiliser les voies démocratiques de protestation et non des méthodes archaïques de répression brutale.

Michel Brûlé
Vice-président
(pour l'exécutif)

INTRAMURALS

The Intramural Swim Meet will be held on Thursday, November 23rd at 7:00 pm. Entries for Squash and Table Tennis are now being accepted in the General Office of the Gymnasium. The Tournament will start in late November, 1967

ELEPHANT SALE

tickets for Rhinoceros
by Ionesco
at union box office
nov. 22-25
a players production

*Under the Patronage of His Excellency The Right Honorable
Roland Michener Governor-General of Canada*

**The Chairman and Members of the
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Committee of McGill University**

*Invite the Student Body and the general public
to view the*

Centennial Art Exhibition

**In the Ballroom of the McGill University Centre
At 3480 McTavish St.**

Tuesday, Nov. 14 to Friday, Nov. 17 9 am to 9 pm

THE UNIVERSITIES CINE CLUB

Film Showings

Every Sunday at 2 pm and 8 pm
at the

SOCIAL CENTRE OF THE UNIVERSITE DE MONTREAL

2332 Maplewood Ave.

Program for Sunday, Nov. 19:

"Mondo Cane"

"La Guerre est Finie"

General Admission: \$1.00

HILLEL PRESENTS

A special engagement

of the

CALGARY STAMPEDERS

a big name band from the West

at the McGill Hillel Dance

Saturday, November 18

8:30 pm

in the Union Ballroom

Refreshments, Music, etc., etc.

Everyone welcome

4th Annual McGill International Festival

NOV. 20 - 25

- Mon. Nov. 20 — 1 pm - Parade and Opening Ceremony — Place Ville Marie
2 pm - Parade and Opening Ceremony — Ballroom
6 pm - International Dinner — Cafeteria
8 pm - International Revue — Moyse Hall
- Tues. Nov. 21 — 2 pm - Free Film Shorts — Ballroom
6 pm - International Dinner — Cafeteria
8 pm - Film Feature — McConnell Eng. Bld. Rm. 304, 50¢
- Wed. Nov. 22 — 6 pm - International Dinner — Cafeteria
8 pm - Fashion Show & Folk Festival — Ballroom
- Thurs. Nov. 23 — 2 pm - Free Film Shorts — Ballroom
6 pm - International Dinner — Cafeteria
8 pm - Panel Discussions — Ballroom
- Fri. Nov. 24 — 2 pm - Film Shorts — Ballroom
6 pm - International Dinner — Cafeteria
8 pm - An Evening of Arabian Dance — Moyse Hall
10 pm - I.S.A. and Choral Society — Singing Reception Douglas Hall
- Sat. Nov. 25 — 8 pm - International Ball — featuring the "Melotones" and "The Black and Blues"
- Mon. - Fri. 10 am - 6 pm - Art Exhibit - Rm. 123, 124

JV cagers place perfect record on line

Indian five faces CMR tonight

by IRA TURETSKY

Coach John Rumble's Indian Basketball team, the defending City Intercollegiate Basketball League champions, will place their perfect 2-0 record on the line tonight in their first major test of the season, when they travel to C.M.R. to face the always tough Cadets.

With almost everyone from last year's championship squad gone, Coach Rumble faces a formidable rebuilding assignment. The only returnee is second year man Mike Clugston, an aggressive 5-11 guard and sixth man on last year's team. However, there seems to be a fair amount of new talent to enable the Tribe to field a more than adequate team.

The most notable newcomer is 6-4 centre Bob Beaupré, a first year man from Vancouver, who is presently averaging over 20 points per game. Beaupré is an excellent shooter, a good ball-handler, and a fine rebounder. It is around the smooth and talented Beaupré that the Indians will base their attack.

Beaupré is backed up by former Ottawa all-star Neil Iscoe,

who is battling Clugston for a starting spot, and 5-11 Bob Frender at the guards. 6-1½ Art Fargeon and 6-0 Mark Levine are the starting forwards. Frender, Fargeon and Levine are experienced in competition, having played on last year's Snowdon Y Bantam champions.

High on Derby

In addition to these six players, Coach Rumble is high on 6-2 John Derby, a rough and willing hustler who is also on the swimming team. Derby netted 16 points in the Tribe's 83-41 exhibition demolition of St Joseph's. Derby and guards Philip Thompson and Mike Reid, forwards Jeff Biteen and Steve Pogue, give the Indians a good bench.

In tonight's encounter, with what Coach Rumble expects to be a tough well-drilled CMR varsity, the Indians must display more teamwork and a sounder floor game than they exhibited in their league opener against College des Etudiants. A jittery Tribe had to overcome their own sloppiness and a twelve point deficit to win, 66-57. The potential is there, however, and Coach Rumble looks for an improved over-all performance, which will definitely be needed if the Indians are to extend their streak against what appears to be their major competition.

Hockey Redmen tackle Guelph in season debut

by SEYMOUR KAUFMAN

It will be a war of Redmen tomorrow night at 8 pm in the Winter Stadium when McGill takes on Guelph in the initial start of the year for both teams.

This school's Redmen, flying high after winning the City Intercollegiate Tournament Tuesday night, will be out to end a nine game losing streak in league play. The team has won all its exhibition starts this year, including a 4-3 thriller over a strong Université de Montréal squad, and Guelph, who finished in the league cellar with a meagre two wins last year should prove but a small obstacle to the revamped McGill squad.

Head coach Dave Copp, still beaming from the win over U de M, feels his Redmen could handle Guelph.

"They play a lot like Sir George — rugged hockey with a lot of bodychecking. However if we play like we did against U de M there's not a team that it would not be possible for us to beat."

Copp felt the team has improved tremendously over last year in its play around the opposition's net.

"Last year we were winning games but we weren't playing well. We weren't finishing off our plays. This year Harry Griffiths seems to have a good touch around the net as does John Tibbits."

Team effort

The injuries that plagued the Redmen last year put great pressure on the team's stars, like John "Hawk" Taylor and Jean Dupere, and when these players went cold the team fell flat. This year there are no superstars, but a well-polished team. Skip Kerner and Tibbits have popped in eleven goals between them in the exhibitions while Griffiths, Pete Burgess and Mike Stacey have shown themselves capable of tearing apart opposition defences.

Defensively the Redmen have one of the finest units in the league. G.B. Maughan, Brian Kelly, Courtney Pratt, George Kemp and Rod McCarthy should prove the key to any playoff hopes as will the men between the pipes, Bruce Glencross and Dave Craig.

FRENCH?

ITALIAN?
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8-26-27

7:30

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INTRAMURAL SCHEDULES

1967

VOLLEYBALL: Wednesday, November 22nd
1:00 pm All Stars vs Education
Slipsticks vs Dent 1
Thursday, November 23rd
1:00 pm Choo Chos vs Geologists
Architecture vs Dent 11

FLOOR HOCKEY: Wednesday, November 22nd
7:30 pm All Stars vs Alphas
8:00 pm Inlays vs Plumbers
8:30 pm Animals vs Shysters
9:00 pm F.H. 2 vs Choo Chos
9:30 pm Med 1 vs Architecture

BASKETBALL: Monday, November 20th
7:30 pm Debits vs Education
Crocs vs Nads
Trotters vs Law 1
Liabils vs Phylum
8:15 pm Plumbers vs Science 1 & 2
Stilts vs Hoops
Schwanns vs Bouncers
M.B.A.'s vs Exterminators
9:00 pm Choppers vs Shysters

ICE HOCKEY: Monday, November 20th
1:00 pm Commerce vs Engineering
Wednesday, November 22nd
1:00 pm Science vs Medicine
Thursday, November 23rd
1:00 pm Arts vs Law
Friday, November 24th
1:00 pm Dentistry vs Graduates

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ORCHESTRA... is now booked in advance
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Nov. 22
Nov. 28
Nov. 29
Dec. 3
Dec. 6
Dec. 13
Dec. 15
Dec. 16
Dec. 17
Dec. 20

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who? Members of the following:

Mon. Nov. 20th — School of Business
Tues. Nov. 21st — Islamic Studies and Divinity
Wed. Nov. 22nd — Education and Music
Thurs. Nov. 23rd — Law — A-M
Fri. Nov. 24th — Law — N-Z



Duff-Berdahl

Committee's views on role of student

The Composition of the Board of Governors and Senate and their Powers; the Powers of the Principal; the Role of Student Representation

The Committee recommends no substantial changes in the powers allocated to the Board, Senate and the Principal. The present authority of Senate to discuss "any matter" of university concern and interest and to make recommendation, if necessary, to the Board is sufficiently broad for all Senate requirements, even though final legislative authority remains with the Board. Moreover, the present constitutional practice of appointing joint committees of the Board and Senate on significant ques-

In the spring of 1966 a joint Senate — Board of Governors committee was set up to study the Duff-Berdahl Report on University Government. Yesterday its findings were released. Those parts of the 24-page document dealing with the role of the student are presented here.

tions and the consultative processes dealing with high appointments and the possible appointment in the future of staff members on the Board, all to be codified as recommended below, will, together, meet most of the foreseeable requirements for staff authority and satisfy most broad conceptions of university self-government. No changes in the position of the Principal and his necessary executive authority are recommended since whatever balance is required between his executive power and the consultative processes or between his role as the Governors' principal adviser, and becoming too "narrow an isthmus" between staff and governors, is also dealt with effectively through several of the specific proposals to be made below in the matter of the composition of the Board of Governors, and through the various consultative procedures now established in fact and to be formalized in the proposed statutory changes.

Two sources of interest

Student representation in university governmental and administrative bodies — other than those concerned essentially with student self-government — has become a significant question in the continuing debate over the nature and future of progressive university administration. There are two main sources of the new interest in the role that students might play in the total structure of university government. The first and perhaps more important source derives from the fluid, not to say 'protesting', atmosphere surrounding the political and social behaviour of young people in many parts of the western world today. Something has happened of a very important and complicated nature to the relations of persons, say, under the age of twenty-five, particularly in the universities, to their adult environment. Without attempting to analyse in detail all the social-psychological factors involved, it is clear that some kind of disenchantment and alienation with the culture, with the time, with adult leadership, are taking place in the midst of general affluence, and

now determine many aspects of youthful behaviour from their clothing to their politics. Indeed, it might be argued that this mood and manner represent also the contemporary climax to a process of de-emphasizing authority, both in society, in homes and in schools that has been going on for a very long time. And now this process joins in a wider current of anxiety about the future of society and of "order" itself, after the horrors of World War II, the threatening character of nuclear weapons, the moral transformation resulting from white-non-white relations and, generally, from the skeptical attitudes towards values everywhere apparent today. When all of these are joined to the increasing democratization of power and procedures in social organization there is created not merely a setting for student restiveness, but methods for its expression and exploitation.

In this context campus student life reflects this wider challenge to values and behaviour. A specific expression of this challenge is the belief of some students that they are a special kind of adult who, though delayed in some respects from taking his full place in society, is entitled to share not merely in the burdens of war (when called upon to do so) but in the privileges of community power and authority, including that involved in administering the particular community life of the university of which he is a member; and in Quebec he has the vote. The logical administrative expressions of these views are to ask for places on all of the seats of authority that comprise the established centres of decision-making in the university. Moreover, on the merits as to what they can contribute, the students argue that since they are participants in, as well as consumers of, the educational process they are able to express useful judgements on the quality of curriculum and teacher performance, in addition to judgements on many secondary or ancillary university organizational matters.

A second source for the new student demands for involvement in decision-making on the campus derives from the general democratization of university government embracing increasingly all levels of the staff. Indeed, in terms of age patterns some students argue that the age and experience differentials between junior staff and senior students is marginal and often overlapping. On the merits here it may be said that some able students may have as much to offer in terms of judgements as do junior staff. Some students would go further and suggest that in specific areas students might possess even more expertise about courses and teaching methods than do some senior staff members.

Time to students

The Committee discussed many of these problems with the representatives of the Students' Council and, during its deliberations, the Committee devoted perhaps more time to the question of student representation than to any other single issue of university government. The Committee noted that McGill students have had a long experience with student self-government and have enjoyed a free atmosphere in matters of student activities, as part of the Uni-

versity's tradition. But now students were asking for something more than had been historically associated with even this very broad self-governing tradition at McGill. This 'something more' suggested that students would not be content only with the activities and authority as developed already — activities which included membership on at least ten Senate or University-student joint committees. Rather, they were now seeking instead to implement broader conceptions of student participation in university government.

The other side of this picture is the plain fact that students individually are only temporary members of the University Community; the younger ones generally do not have the experience to make, or share in, important academic or administrative judgements; and, finally, that somebody has to take the responsibility on a full time and long term basis for the serious academic and administrative activities on which a sound University must rest. Moreover, the student argument that they are, or should be, "equal" as members of the whole university community overlooks not merely their temporary status within the University, but the real difference in role that must exist between teacher and student. Authoritarian procedures in student-teacher relationships are not urged here. Indeed the student is equally a participant but seldom can participate as an equal. To assume that there are no differences between teachers, administrators and students would distort the differential facts of the relationship and make unworkable both the teaching and the administrative processes in University life.

As to the concept of the "University community" it cannot be said that the University comprises only the current staff and student population. The graduates of the University also share in the total community of the University. The current staff and student body, although they have the primary and immediate interest and responsibility, must be seen as curators for the University's past and trustees for its future.

But the balance of sound policy, in the Committee's view, points to the likely advantages of having student participation directly at the highest level of academic policy-making. Indeed, the Committee has come to the conclusion that much may be gained by increasing the range of student opportunities for better communication, through sharing in the government of the University — without, of course, pretending that the line between teacher and student can be crossed for every purpose or that the line between administrator and student can be eliminated if there is to be any effective university government at all. The Committee believes that the student demand for greater participation was essentially a mixed demand for better communication and a deeper involvement in the total life of the University. Any proposals now put forward should somehow give effect to these student aspirations and balance them with the need for effective teaching, research and administration.

Student Senators

The Committee now recommends that students be brought into the operations

of Faculties and of Senate. As to Faculties, this recommendation must be carried out by Faculties themselves because of their differences in size, function and constitution. As to Senate, the Committee recommends student membership as described below:

Three members shall be elected to Senate from among full-time students of the University in good standing who have completed at least one year of full-time studies at the University and who thereafter for their term of office maintain that status. The Students' Council of Macdonald College shall be united with the Students' Council of McGill in a common electoral process to be determined by the said Students' Councils.

The Committee now recommends that that it would be in the best interests of the University to increase opportunities for students to participate in varieties of University decision making bodies. The Committee therefore recommends that

membership of students on appropriate Committees of Senate, and of the Board of Governors, or on joint Committees of Senate and Governors, shall be encouraged so as to enable students to participate in as many of the major committee functions of both Governors and Senate as may be deemed desirable.

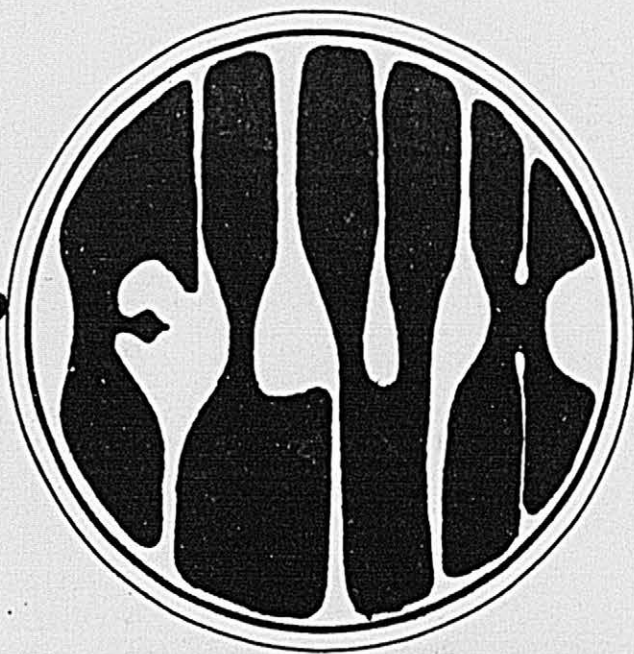
The Committee has concluded also that a common forum to unite students, Governors and Senate would be desirable and it therefore recommends that there be established a University Court or Conference to comprise all the members of Governors, Senate and the Students' Councils of McGill and Macdonald College which shall meet at least twice per annum and which shall have the right to discuss any subject of concern to the University and its constituent parts, with the right to make recommendations to the Board of Governors, to Senate and to the Students' Councils. The meetings of the Court shall be open.

There may be the problem of assuring that the student members and indeed all members of Senate, Faculties and Committees shall come to regard themselves as members of the body concerned, rather than only as agents or delegates. It is likely that the shaping of this role will take some time to evolve but there is no reason to doubt the constructive role students could come to play.

Members of the committee chaired by Principal and Vice Chancellor H. Locke Robertson were:

Chancellor H. I. Ross, Mr. G. B. Gordon, Mr. A. C. McKim, Mr. P. M. Laing, Mr. A. D. McCall, Dean Maxwell Cohen, Dean D. L. Mordell, Prof. A. E. Malloch, Prof. J. R. Mallory, Prof. E. R. Pounder, Mr. C. M. McDougall, Mr. J. H. Holton.

MCGILL DAILY SUPP



LEMENT NOV. 17, 1967.

Does not
disturb.



**"BUT
I'VE
GOT
OTHER
THINGS TO
WORRY ABOUT"**



The decade of the 1950's was marked in history as the decade of the "silent generation" — a period when, even on campuses, the McCarthy purges had washed all creative, questioning and individual thought out of the general fibre of North American life.

A youth entering the mainstream of society in 1967 finds that, in the intervening years, something has awakened that society. And the main challenge to complacency has been the war in Vietnam.

Evolution of Protest

North Americans, in the past two-and-a-half years, have found their society convulsed by the controversy over a war thousands of miles away from them, and, unconvinced by government explanations, have challenged the justification of the American side of that war. And, for the first time in several decades, that

THE CANADIAN ANTI-WAR MOVEMENT

challenge has been translated into a mass protest movement; that movement is not a regroupment of disillusioned individuals, but a massive vehicle with the conscious aim of ending the war immediately.

In the 1950's, protests against US foreign policy were normally heard outside that country, notably in the colonial world. But the movement against the Vietnam war seems to mirror the new awakening on this continent, in that it is led by, and has found its most militant and active membership among Americans. To some extent, this has probably given US promoters of the war, and their Canadian counterparts, cause to seriously reconsider their activities in Vietnam. Certainly, there has been a noticeable lack of inflated super-patriotism, which one normally finds associated with a war as big and as dangerous as the war in Vietnam. Attempts to generate enthusiasm in this direction have generally failed; it would appear that the North American public just isn't buying this particular product.

American Reaction

The character of the anti-war movement, and its general direction, was established by the first March on Washington, organized in April, 1965, by Students for a Democratic Society, which attracted 16,000 to the capital. In the same year, the character of the war itself underwent a fundamental change.

From a civil war between a mass peasant and worked-based movement, the FNL, and the Vietnamese landlord and military establishment, grouped around the Saigon government, the war was escalated into a massive intervention by the US armed forces in support of the tottering Saigon authority. Most observers agree that the FNL was on the verge of victory at this point.

Heartened by the turnout in Washington, anti-war activists met to form the National Co-ordinating Committee. At once, practical problems arose out of the broad range of political thought represented at the conference. Liberals and pacifists felt that the war was, somehow, a "mistake" on the part of the US government, and that the conflict should be ended by a series of negotiations. Radicals argued that the intervention was a conscious attempt to stop a mass movement from bringing to power a social order unacceptable to Washington, that Johnson was determined to crush that movement, and that the only way the war was going to be ended was through the determination of Americans to bring the soldiers home immediately. And, would the liberals and pacifists work with radicals to end the war? The question was resolved in practice, with the movement adopting a policy of working with all political points of view, toward the specific goal of ending the war through a program of public education.

Canadian Involvement

Here in Canada, the anti-war movement has adopted the same policy, after a series of experiences. The main thrust of their activities is first, to educate Canadians in the cause and nature of the war, and second, to expose the rather extensive involvement of the Canadian government in the conflict — and to force an end to that involvement. There is considerable evidence to support their claim that Canada is involved in support of the American side. This has been documented recently by Canadian newspapers, magazines, and by Prof. James Steele of Carleton University. An interesting sidelight is a recent Maclean's magazine's survey which indicated that 73% of Montrealers feel that all material aid to the US war effort should be ended.

The Canadian anti-war movement had a late start, but once established, it has grown appreciably. Its main difficulty seems to be the fact that its leadership is not in the hands of those leading any mass political movements. At the beginning, the NDP seemed to solve that problem, but recently the NDP leadership has pulled back from that position. Activists have been heartened by the increased involvement in the movement by the trade unions, but the NDP offers a more immediate perspective of success, in that it raises the cause to the level of federal politics — the level at which the issue will be decided.

As with the US movement, the Canadian movement was launched by a mass action, led by the NDP: the March 26 March on Ottawa. The action drew 2,500 to the capital, and involved 8,000 across the country. At that time, the Canada/Vietnam Newsletter was founded as the informational bulletin of the new movement. A new phenomenon began to appear on Canadian campuses — the Committee to End the War in Vietnam.

From there, the activities of the movement broadened, and involved increasing numbers of Canadians. In the actions of Aug. 6-9, 1967, 3,000 demonstrated in ten cities. The action was supported by the Vancouver Labor Council. The movement began to diversify, with organizations such as Canadian Aid to Vietnamese Civilians formed. But the most cohesive activity of the anti-war forces was the mass protest and educational actions, scheduled periodically to cut across the stigma of dissent, and unite individuals on a mass scale against the war. The press began to speak out. The Montreal Star editorialized that the Pentagon stance was Hitlerian and insupportable. Maclean's replied to Bobby Kennedy, saying that the US was "wrong to be there in the first place; wrong to be backing a worthless military dictatorship... Yankee get out of Vietnam!" Gallup polls of October, 1966 indicated that 31% of Canadians favoured immediate US withdrawal from Vietnam, 18% supported the present level, and 27% favoured escalation.

The main growth of the movement shifted to the campuses. At the U of T, 338 professors signed a petition to the government demanding early withdrawal of US troops, an end to the bombings of North Vietnam, and to Canadian complicity. The petition was

rejected by Pearson. In March, 1967, the Students Association to End the War in Vietnam was formed, linking together campus committees from Vancouver to Halifax. It was an impressive step; the American movement had not yet been able to form a country-wide student organization. Actions were now Canada-wide and co-ordinated.

This co-ordination paid off on July 1, when 2,500 assembled in Montreal to assault the country's conscience on Canada Day. Moreover, Canadians were playing more of a role in the international protest movement. Dr. Gustavo Tolentino of Toronto accompanied an investigating team of the Bertrand Russell War Crimes Tribunal to North Vietnam, and later toured Canada with his report. Canadians were among the half a million in New York on April 15, while 4,000 demonstrated at home.

The concern of Canadians about the course of the war escalated as swiftly as the war itself deve-



loped into what appeared to be a series of provocations against China. The mass concern was worldwide, and burst into the International Day of Protest Oct. 21, a day on which almost two million people demonstrated across the globe. And, while over 100,000 massed in Washington to "confront the war-makers", over 10,000 marched in Canada — the most massive protest yet. In conservative Halifax, the march of 500 was led by the Mayor himself!

In Montreal, committees such as the campus committees, the Voice of Quebec on Vietnam, and numerous political parties and groups, consider their main task to be the education of the public in the facts on one of history's most dangerous and bloody wars, and the transformation of this knowledge into a mass movement that will force the Canadian government to adopt a position which is in harmony with the right of the Vietnamese people to determine the fate of their nation by themselves. Their success will depend on many factors, but one salient factor cannot be overlooked: the increasing opposition in this country to the war. The latest Gallup poll indicates that 52% of Quebecers want the Americans out of Vietnam now. The national figure is 41%. It would appear that, as far as the Vietnamese question is concerned, the will of Canadians will soon be expressed, not by Mr. Pearson or Mr. Martin, but by the Canadian anti-war movement.

by

The Viet Nam Education Committee



VIEWPOINT

in defence of the united states.

Critics of United States policies in South East Asia are quite fond of accusing non-critics of being too ready and willing to accept the word of the US government on matters relating to the War in Vietnam; critics denounce those who do not question the American government's position and statements. Perhaps the time has come to examine these critics — to question some of their statements and positions. We have become so used to accepting their basic premises, which are presented with little or no foundation in accuracy or evidence, that many have taken on the illegitimate aura of respectable truth.

One area in which a great deal of interest has focused is on the recent elections in South Viet Nam. Critics have been incessantly bleating that the elections were 'undemocratic' and fraudulent. Using the word 'democracy' as a crutch for criticism is, at best, a dangerous operation. Certainly elections in South Viet Nam would not qualify under the North American concept of complete freedom and democracy — but, then, South Viet Nam is a country ravaged by war, disease and a lengthy history of political instability. Critics argue that the elections were meaningless, that they were 'controlled' by the Thieu-Ky regime and, therefore, rigged.

Elections

This raises a most interesting point concerning the elections — North Viet Nam, and its agents in the South, the National Front for Liberation (NLF), openly declared their intention of wrecking the electoral process. Events of August and September in South Viet Nam have clearly shown that this was exactly what the Communists attempted to do — through the extensive use of propaganda and terrorism. The Communist radio in South Viet Nam warned the people not to vote; nearly 70 village polling places were attacked; bombs placed; candidates killed or kidnapped; nearly 200 citizens murdered and nearly 250 more kidnapped. If there are those who still insist that the elections were meaningless, they may be asked at least to consider why the Communists so obviously disagreed. For the Hanoi-directed terrorists would scarcely have invested so much effort in sabotaging the elections unless they were convinced they might contribute most significantly to the strength and independence of the South Vietnamese people.

Nor were the people of South Vietnam dissuaded from voting by the intimidation and

threats of violence from the Communists. Over 4.7 million Vietnamese braved Communist terror to vote; this represents nearly 83% of the registered electorate, 5.8 million. The Thieu-Ky ticket received 34% of the vote, while runners-up Dzu, the so-called "peace candidate" and a vigorous critic of the government, and Suu, the Speaker of the Constituent Assembly, received 17% and 10.8% of the vote, respectively. The remaining 38.2% was scattered among eight other candidates.

Critics are quick to point out that the 4.7 million who voted were out of 5.8 million registered voters. It must be emphasized here that according to the latest population figures over half of South Vietnam's population, or nearly 7.5 million people, are under the legal age of voting (18 years). Also, the two to three million South Vietnamese living in areas under the control of the Communist terrorists were never even permitted a choice on the question of voting — the Hanoi directed Communists refused to allow these persons the right or opportunity to vote.

In Kuala Lumpur, capital of Malaysia, the Malay Mail commented, "The election results must be judged as having been fair. The Thieu-Ky victory cannot possibly be explained away simply in terms of electoral advantages they enjoyed as incumbent powerholders. Indeed, had they manipulated the vote they would surely have collected a much bigger share (than 34%)... and their methods surely would have been apparent to the dozens of overseas observers invited to South Viet Nam to watch the elections." Good Lord, even when you fix an election in Boston, you get more than 34% of the vote!

Were the Communists to be victorious in Viet Nam, what then would be the status of democracy in Viet Nam? When was the last free election in North Viet Nam? Would Ho Chi Minh allow any opposition, never mind 66% of the voters voting for other candidates. Is Communist style one-candidate democracy what the anti-war critics want in South East Asia, as it is in every other Communist country? Certainly it is impossible to argue that Thieu and Ky are ideal candidates to lead a boy scout group, but the alternative, Ho Chi Minh and his totalitarian style of democracy, casts the Saigon government as Shirley Temple versus Jack the Ripper.

Communist Aggression

Aggression by the Communist terrorists of the type carried out during the elections has become a rather common-

place occurrence in South Viet Nam. In order to halt this aggression the South Vietnamese government has called upon not only the United States, but Thailand, Korea, Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia and many others, for assistance. In its foreign policy, the United States has never wavered from the conviction that Communist aggression must be stopped, whether it be in Korea, Indonesia or South Viet Nam.

Concerning our commitment to the integrity of South Viet Nam, President Kennedy observed in 1963, "We are not going to withdraw from that effort. In my opinion, for us to withdraw from that effort would mean a collapse, not only of South Viet Nam, but of Southeast Asia. So we are going to stay here."

This is not simply an American view. Other leaders, of Asian countries who must live within the menacing shadow of Communist aggression, have also commented on this issue. President Marcos of the Philippines: "Viet Nam is the focus of attention now... but it may happen to Thailand or the Philippines, or anywhere,

by

Marcus R. KUNIAN

wherever there is misery, disease, ignorance. For you (the U.S.) to renounce your position of leadership in Asia is to allow the Red Chinese to gobble up all Asia." On Monday of this week, Thailand, who knows what it is like to have Communist trained, armed and directed terrorists operating within her borders as well as regular units of the North Vietnamese Army, announced that she will dispatch an additional 20,000 combat troops to Viet Nam.

And who is the real enemy in Asia? Who precipitated the invasion of South Korea; who shelled Quemoy and Matsu, who raped and subjugated Tibet; who supplies and directs Communist terrorists operating in Viet Nam, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia and Burma; who launched an armed attack on India; who threatens the sovereignty of Nepal and Sikkim; who inspired and directed the bloody Indonesian Communist uprising that has claimed hundreds of thousands of lives; who has caused rioting in Macao and Hong Kong killing hundreds more; who has caused a civil war in their country that is destroying that country's capacity to feed her people; who is presently liquidating all political opposition within her

borders; who burns down other nations' embassies and beats up their diplomats; who is trying to turn 500 million people into mindless robots waving little red books; who has taken the lead in rejecting every peace proposal offered on Viet Nam; who is causing sporadic fighting along her border with, of all countries, the Soviet Union; who, then, poses the great threat to Asia and all the world? That country is the real enemy in Asia. That country is quickly becoming a nuclear threat to the entire world.

Anti-war Demonstrations

And then there are the critics themselves, the demonstrators, these harbingers of democracy and freedom. They are fond of decrying "American War Atrocities". They would have us accept as true their neat picture of Johnson and Rusk sitting down each night to select the school or hospital to be bombed the next day. When one questions these people about Communist atrocities and terrorism, the classic response is that the presence of the American forces the adoption of certain tactics on the part of the people... sort of a justified homicide, so to speak. Everything is the fault of the United States; world problems can be explained by the relative position of the United States. Anti-war people claim to be fighting for the eradication of war and all of the bad things in the world... which, of course, they ascribe directly to the U.S.

Question them about the Soviet repression of Russian Jewry: No answer... they leave that to the Jews to worry about. Question them about the plight of the Ukrainians: No answer... they leave that to the Ukrainians to worry about. Question them about the Middle East crisis: The US sides with Israel, so they must side with the Arab aggressors. (Witness IUS, of which UGEQ is a member, busily distributing propaganda posters condemning Israeli "aggression" and demanding "HANDS OFF THE U.A.R."; These I.U.S.-printed posters may be obtained directly from UGEQ, or viewed on the bulletin board in the Daily office.) They claim to support the Geneva Conference of 1954... but make no comment on the fact that the USSR has repeatedly refused to reconvene the Conference, or allow Viet Nam to be discussed at the United Nations. They claim to oppose killing... but make no comment about the monumental death tolls in the Communist inspired revolution in Indonesia or the fratricide in Red China.

They claim to be for democracy... but make no comment about the purges that are a way of life in Communist countries or the one-candidate, one-party, no-choice political system that is Communism.

They demand freedom of speech for themselves, but would deny it to others. Opposition to this cadre invites being labeled a 'fascist' or a 'CIA agent'. To oppose their neurotic schizophrenia is to invite physical assault from the lunatic fringe.

Surely South East Asia is more important today than it ever has been in history. Strategically located as a stepping-stone to the raw material rich islands of Indonesia, South-East Asia also would provide ample increases in the food-stuffs needed by Red China to sustain her enormous population. No American government can say with any assurance of being positively right that Red China wishes to subjugate, or as they say 'liberate', South East Asia, but history and current statements by the Chinese Communists themselves declare it to be so.

Our resolve is being tested in this conflagration as it has never been tested before; we face an enemy who employs 'straws' to do the dirty work; we are engaged in an operation which is easily subject to ambiguous interpretation — a situation that is not lost on our enemy I might add; we are engaged in an operation which tests the very foundation of our national purpose. In 1962, when the Soviet Union tried to ship offensive missiles into Cuba, President Kennedy took decisive action; he drew the line to the Communists and declared a halt... and the missiles were withdrawn. It is not so easy in Viet Nam... it is not so quick and neat... Viet Nam will take time — but again the line must be drawn; aggression must be halted. If others will stand with us — they are welcome... if not — we will still do our part, alone if need be.

And to those of you who demonstrate in front of the U.S. Consulate: ask yourself why you are there. Ask yourself if it is because you oppose war, or because you oppose the United States in general; ask yourself if you are not being exploited by that segment of our society which consistently opposes all forms of authority — whether it be the U.S., the police or parents. Ask yourself if you are not being lured into the sink-hole of opposition for the sake of opposition, rebellion for the sake of rebellion, conformity for the sake of non-conformity. Ask yourself why you are there.



THE NOVA SCOTIA PROJECT

Dave Tarlo, the author of this article, graduated from McGill last year. He is presently working on a community project in Halifax. This project is sponsored by the Company of Young Canadians.

The Nova Scotia Project (NSP) is centred in the north end of Halifax. Although this area is racially mixed, it has the highest Negro population concentration in the city (Negroes form about one-third to one-half of the population of the specific area where we work, and about 10% of the North end, as opposed to 2.2% of the whole city, and about 0.2% of Canada). It is with the Negro youth of this area that the project has become involved. This preoccupation with the youth arises out of the greater ease of communication between the young organizers and the young element of the community, as well as out of the belief that the older population is too set in its ways to be able to take part in any meaningful attempt at social change.

The project was begun in the fall of 1965 by a group led by Rocky Jones, himself a Nova

by
David Tarlo

Scotian Negro, and his wife Joan. These two are the only members of that original group who remain. After taking part in a dispute between the city and the area residents over a proposed urban renewal scheme which the city was attempting to promote in the area — a dispute which was apparently settled in favour of the residents, although little action has since been taken, the project members began to focus their attention on a youth club which we called Kwacha (a Zambian word meaning literally "the dawn of a new day").

A New Day

Kwacha served many functions. Without a doubt, the social and recreational aspects of the club were uppermost in the minds of most of its members. These aspects included formal activities such as talking and fooling around with your friends, playing records, playing the piano, etc., and organized activities such as dances, sports, and the occasional excursion.

To the organizers, of course, Kwacha meant more. It was seen as a means of reaching some of the long-range goals of the NSP. These included fostering a more positive and creative attitude among the members, hoping to create in the long run an active community, with a strong internal leadership, capable of seeing that the needs and demands of the community were taken into account in any decisions which affected it. A natural consequence of successfully reaching this stage would be the ability to push for such things as improved housing, better facilities, better jobs, and better education, which, ultimately, would allow the community to deal, from a position of strength and real

al forces to act as catalysts to point out the possibilities of change. To its organizers, Kwacha, in its attempt to be this catalyst, was in the broadest sense of the word an educational venture.

Many of the educational aspects of Kwacha were underlying features of other programmes. For example, the primary reason for the club's success was that it was a place where the members felt welcome. This feeling arose naturally, both because the member of the organizing group who was most closely identified with the club was Rocky, essentially a peer, and because right from the start, the members were encouraged to make and carry

by their environment, and a desire to dissociate oneself from the problems of the group. Each one tries to identify with the core culture, which in reality is his oppressor. And, of course, each ends up being rejected by that same culture which is telling him to identify with it.

Going Through Changes

Changes were starting to occur. For example, at the beginning the organizers naturally made many of the decisions for the club, or prompted meetings to make their decisions. But this did not last. To choose one of many examples, there was a case when we had gone with a group to Montreal to perform in the Youth Pavilion at Expo, and we felt that a few of the members had behaved poorly, and should have their membership suspended. The club would not allow us to take this decision alone, but insisted on bringing it to a general meeting. These particular members had been among the strongest supporters of the club from the beginning, and had done much to make it a success. In appreciation of this, the club members decided that we were trying to be too harsh, and opposed the suspension. Similarly, when a fight broke out at a dance, the whole club stepped in to break it up, rather than turn it into a brawl as has happened at so many other places. The discussion which arose out of these incidents, the increasing number of individuals willing to help keep order or clean up, these and other things pointed to the growing responsibility among the club members.

Sensibility Grows

The club meetings, held weekly, also contributed to other processes. Whether discussing the attitude of a wait-band should play for the next res in a restaurant, or which dance, each participating member who wished to have his way, had to learn to clarify his thoughts, to articulate them, and to listen to and analyse others' arguments. The literature and posters around the club, films, a wall mural depicting Negro history, and informal talks which often developed out of these and other things fitted into this part of the programme. Very important in this context were the large number of conferences in which Kwacha members participated.

About fifty members had the opportunity to go to one or more of these conferences, travelling to new places, and being exposed to new ideas. Many kinds of people have visited the club-politicians, the members of the Dalhousie Drama Workshop, an anthropologist, and a Mic-Mac Indian, to name a few — and the discussions with them all added to the members' faculties of expression and comprehension, as well as to their general knowledge. The group also became involved in two elections, the first in support of a mayoralty candidate sympathetic to the club, and the second in a provincial candidate. Both added to the election in support of a Negro political awareness of the members in terms of working as a bloc for someone of potential use to the group.

The biggest problem we have had with Kwacha has been in finding and keeping a building for the club. This September, we were evicted for the third time in two years. We spent more time looking for places than we spent in them. This means that we have never had a place to attempt our programme for more than a few months at a time. Since each time we have moved, we also seem to have attracted a large number of new members, we have never dealt with any one group for a protracted amount of time. In view of this, it is not surprising that the progress which has been made has usually taken the form of development of individuals, rather than the growth of the group as a whole. The lack of finances to adequately equip the club, as well as the limited amount of human resources have also impeded the programme.

Inimical Community Structure

The reasons for our difficulties in keeping a place are complex. There is no denying the Kwacha group generally does not conform with the standards one expects at, say, the local YMCA. However, we feel there is much more involved than that, especially when the following facts are considered. The first location was on the floor above a big night club, and is now occupied by a pool hall. We were asked to leave because there had been noise complaints. The second try was in a building owned by the city, isolated from the residential area. That build-



Harlem in Halifax

equality, with problems of economic and racial prejudice.

Community Catalyst

Kwacha was relevant to the process which was felt to be prerequisite to all the other goals: that of helping to change the attitude of its members from one hopeless, unquestioning apathy to one of analytic understanding of those problems which face them, and of the structures which create these problems. Essential to this process is a realization that these structures are not as impregnable as they used to be in the days when brute force could and would automatically be used to prop them up. Such old beliefs and traditions are hard to change, and that is why it is often necessary for extern-

out the decisions about the running of their club. These facts naturally accounted for the members feeling at ease, but it was hoped that they would develop something further. We wanted the members to feel responsible for the club as a group. If the club was successful, and we had every reason to believe it could be, then this would make the members proud of their accomplishment, a feeling which would develop into self-pride and a realization of their potential as a group. This we feel is essential in a culture where the straightened hair, the flashy clothes and the natural emphasis on "they" instead of "we" when talking about things which affect the whole group all point to a deep inferiority complex produced

(Continued on page 5)



The Nova Scotia...

(Continued from page 4)

ing, as expected, was torn down this year to make way for a centennial swimming pool. We had not been allowed to use the better rooms in that building because we were told the Juvenile Court might move in there. The third location was above a store. Because the landlady claimed the noise affected her business, we agreed to close during the day. Eventually, we were told that the dances were ruining the store's fixtures, that the floors were too thin anyway (previous tenants had included the Boilermakers Club), that there were all kinds of complaints, etc. Finally, we had to leave.

We feel that Kwacha represented a threat to certain people — probably not as real as we would have liked, but still present in their minds. This threat applied both politically and socially as a place where white girls frequently met Negro boys, not only to the white community, but also to the existing leadership within the black community, which does not wish to relinquish its position of influence, especially to a group which is not afraid to challenge issues the existing leadership has consistently avoided.

Several examples, including the circumstances under which we had troubles with our locations, indicate that this is no mere idle speculation. Kwacha has continually been attacked by certain segments of the Negro community, and several parents forbade their children to come to the club. The reasons generally given implicated Kwacha as an immoral place where illicit activities went on, and as a place where the youth was subjected to evil influences, both from the organizers who "teach violence and hatred", and from the "bad" kids in the community. Having been accused of brainwashing the members, we pointed out that we only wished we could be half as effective as everyone claimed. The part about "bad" influences had an element of truth; we never employed any criteria for membership in Kwacha, particularly not wishing to exclude those individuals every other organization ignored. However, more than anything else, this kind of claim reflected the "they" attitude which is so prevalent in the community. No-one would ever consider their son to be the "bad" influence.

A further example is contained in an announcement sent in to the local radio stations by the NSAACP (Nova Scotia Association for the Advancement of Coloured People). This statement dissociated the NSAACP from "any statement attributed to... Rocky Jones". It went on to say "This organization does not advocate violence, racial

hatred or the supremacy of an ethnic group". This type of attempt to undermine the project by twisting Rocky's ideas, and by character assassination, have been quite common. In a similar vein, one of our tutors was accused of getting a girl pregnant. It turned out he had not been her tutor.

A less frequently tried approach has been to ignore the NSP. The Neighbourhood Centre Project is a government-run agency in the same area. Although part of its function is to co-ordinate the plans of local agencies, a project outline report issued after the NSP had begun to operate does not mention the NSP as one of these agencies. Recently, the Neighbourhood Centre appointed a local Negro to run their proposed youth program, and his statement upon receiving the job was "these boys can be reached if someone takes the time".

Positive Results

As has already been pointed out, the most noticeable results can be seen in the development of individuals. Further influence of the project is not always obvious, although we can suspect it very strongly in many cases. One of the objectives

mentioned earlier was the formation of an active, aware community. There is little doubt that the NSAACP statement, appearances on TV by Rocky and others, the parents' sons and daughters being involved in Kwacha, articles in the news media on this project and activities elsewhere in Canada and the U.S., all have provoked discussion within the community. Several times, parents have come down to the club to complain, which also gives us a chance to talk, and there has been much exchange between the project members and those of the NSAACP. Perhaps the formation of the Neighbourhood Centre, and certainly some of its activities are a reaction to the ideas and programme of the NSP. Granted, it is possible that much of this activity is directed against our specific point of view, but at least there is activity. People are being forced to deal with issues they have previously ignored.

Growth Uncertain

The future direction of the project at this stage is unclear. Where Kwacha is concerned, there is no doubt that as long as we have to rent, our position will be insecure. Any further at-

tempts will have to be in our own building. This will demand a much greater amount of community support, both financial and in terms of human resources. Meanwhile, a few new directions are being examined. Just recently, there has been a great deal of talk about housing conditions in this part of Halifax, occasioned by an inspection tour by the mayor which, to everyone's indignant surprise, revealed many deplorable facts, not the least of which was that the city of Halifax is one of the biggest enclaves of the slum landlords. We strongly feel that the residents should be consulted about any plans to

alleviate these conditions (in fact, this is a situation similar to that which occurred when we first arrived in Halifax). Some activity may develop along these lines. Other ideas include trying to interest one of the local radio stations in producing a show made for and by the Negro Community. A recent change in the structure of the Company of Young Canadians (the NSP is not run by the CYC, but has three CYC volunteers) may produce new finances, new ideas and other resources. The next few months should tell a great deal about where the project will go from here.

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the 'yellow peril' and

by
Harry M. BRACKEN

The number of aspects of the Vietnam war that is worth discussing has been drastically reduced over the years. By now we all know enough about the central elements in the conflict:

How the US agreed formally to support the Geneva Accords in 1954.

How the US found a man to install in Saigon, a man they reportedly found in a monastery in New Jersey, and then shipped back so that he could invite the US in.

How, in order to maintain the truth of the claim that Communism never gains power democratically, the Eisenhower government refused to allow the elections scheduled for 1956 under the Geneva Accords because it was reported that 80% of the people would support Ho Chi Minh.

How, again in violation of the Accords, the US tried to make South Vietnam a separate state.

How, by illegally creating South Vietnam, it became plausible to speak of aggression of north on south.

All of this is well enough known — although it is sometimes forgotten that combat troops were not sent into Vietnam on a significant scale until President Kennedy decided to play "tough" with Premier Krushchev. I think it is worth keeping in mind that it was Mr. Kennedy who first got the US tied down in Vietnam and that his Secretaries of State and Defense are still in office under President Johnson.

Of course now that the US has a large force in Vietnam, the need to protect those forces becomes a new, and obviously very persuasive argument for larger troop strength. Thus one reason for rejecting the enclave theory is that the enclaves would need protection.

US Involvement: Early Stages

In February 1965 the US began the bombing of the north. This was to stop massive infiltration of men and supplies. But the US estimated the 1965 daily average to be between 12 and 50 tons sent from north to south. Compare that with the estimate that in 1965 24,000 tons per day were shipped in by the US via surface routes — i.e., excluding air transport.

As for the troop buildup: the US shipped into South Vietnam during the bombing lull of Christmas 1965 more troops than the total number of North Vietnamese troops then officially estimated to be in the south. This is a point to be kept in mind in connection with

This is a revised version of remarks delivered before the McGill Committee to End the War in Viet Nam on October 19, 1967. It was written by Harry M. Bracken, professor of Philosophy at McGill.

the "risks" of bombing pauses. In May 1965, three months after the start of bombing, less than 5% of the troops the US estimated to be in the south were from North Vietnam.

Let me briefly mention the several arguments which the US has, over the years, advanced in attempts to explain and justify waging a vicious war against a poor and non-industrialized country.

(1) The solemn commitment theory. The US supported Diem, so it must support the many heads of state who have followed him.

(2) The Tonkin Gulf resolution. A blank cheque to the President in the form of a Senate resolution. The Senate was led to understand (on the basis of what is now generally considered to have been distorted information) that a US Navy destroyer had been attacked on the high seas. Secretary Rusk sought the resolution in 1964 because it was held that the SEATO treaty did not provide an adequate legal base for the war.

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Viet Cong prisoner is interrogated

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The Yellow Peril

But the most interesting comment is in response to the following question: "Your earlier statement indicates that you think our security is at stake in Vietnam. I think it would help in this debate if you would perhaps elaborate and explain why you think our security is at stake in Vietnam." Mr. Rusk replied: "Within the next decade or two, there will be

"yellow peril". You know Mr. Rusk. He knows the threat. He knows it in the Americas founded on genocide. From the handful of survivors, English, to the Eskimos learn French, Latin America — the message we can all understand.

You might have had an accidental remark on October 15th, Vice President Thant: "the threat to world peace is the aggressive Asian communism in Peking, China." He said late President Kennedy believed it and he then believed it. I think it is enough. China is so behind the frontiers went, it would not be a geographic position in Malay, but would also be the wave of the future in China and the Communist world.

On October 16th, the New York Times took issue with the peril: "If this is the case, it is difficult to see how it even though we have total victory in Vietnam."

As for the original Department spokesmen



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the 'yellow peril' and

by
Harry M. BRACKEN

The number of aspects of the Vietnam war that is worth discussing has been drastically reduced over the years. By now we all know enough about the central elements in the conflict:

How the US agreed formally to support the Geneva Accords in 1954.

How the US found a man to install in Saigon, a man they reportedly found in a monastery in New Jersey, and then shipped back so that he could invite the US in.

How, in order to maintain the truth of the claim that Communism never gains power democratically, the Eisenhower government refused to allow the elections scheduled for 1956 under the Geneva Accords because it was reported that 80% of the people would support Ho Chi Minh.

How, again in violation of the Accords, the US tried to make South Vietnam a separate state.

How, by illegally creating South Vietnam, it became plausible to speak of aggression of north on south.

All of this is well enough known — although it is sometimes forgotten that combat troops were not sent into Vietnam on a significant scale until President Kennedy decided to play "tough" with Premier Krushchev. I think it is worth keeping in mind that it was Mr. Kennedy who first got the US tied down in Vietnam and that his Secretaries of State and Defense are still in office under President Johnson.

Of course now that the US has a large force in Vietnam, the need to protect those forces becomes a new, and obviously very persuasive argument for larger troop strength. Thus one reason for rejecting the enclave theory is that the enclaves would need protection.

US Involvement: Early Stages

In February 1965 the US began the bombing of the north. This was to stop massive infiltration of men and supplies. But the US estimated the 1965 daily average to be between 12 and 50 tons sent from north to south. Compare that with the estimate that in 1965 24,000 tons per day were shipped in by the US via surface routes — i.e., excluding air transport.

As for the troop buildup: the US shipped into South Vietnam during the bombing lull of Christmas 1965 more troops than the total number of North Vietnamese troops then officially estimated to be in the south. This is a point to be kept in mind in connection with

This is a revised version of remarks delivered before the McGill Committee to End the War in Viet Nam on October 19, 1967. It was written by Harry M. Bracken, professor of Philosophy at McGill.

the "risks" of bombing pauses. In May 1965, three months after the start of bombing, less than 5% of the troops the US estimated to be in the south were from North Vietnam.

Let me briefly mention the several arguments which the US has, over the years, advanced in attempts to explain and justify waging a vicious war against a poor and non-industrialized country.

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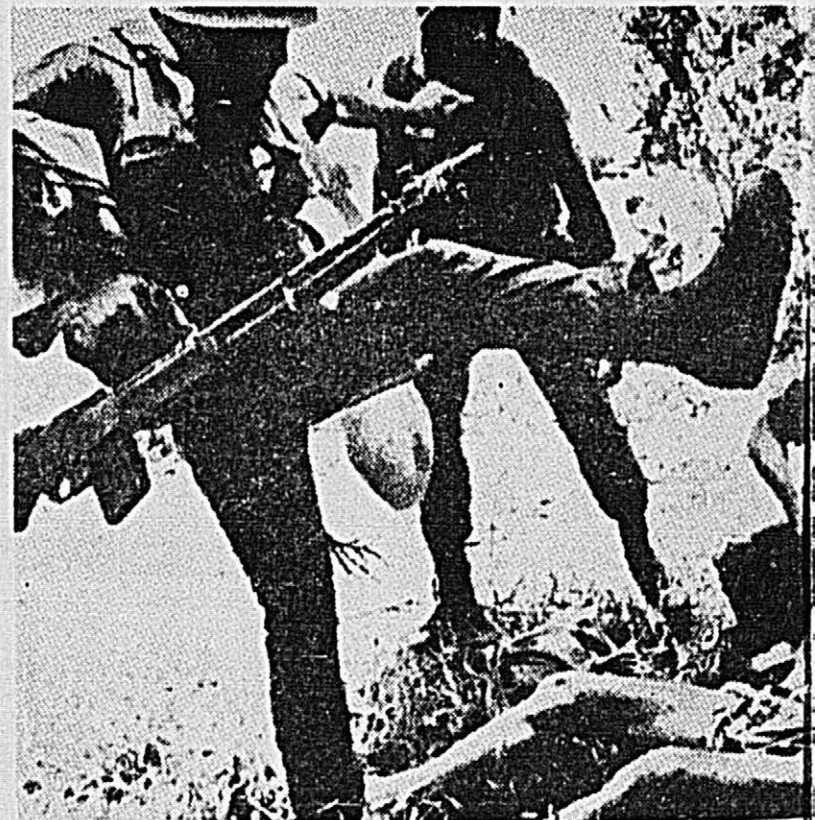
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Canadian complicity

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have to hand it to Mr. power of a racial argument everyone can understand. Societies are able to appreciate the American who insists that living Indians must learn abécois who insists that ch, to the aristocrats of "yellow peril" is an argument.

thought that this was just from Mr. Rusk, but on President Humphrey said: peace is militant, aggression, with its headquarters went on to say that the body supported the domino quoted Mr. Kennedy: "I that the struggle is close large, looms so high just that if South Vietnam only give them an improved for a guerrilla assault on to give the impression that ure in Southeast Asia was unists. So I believe it." Senator McCarthy of Minn. Mr. Rusk and the yellow spectre that is haunting see how we will rid Asia achieve an unpredictable South Vietnam." al Rusk comment, a State an read a prepared state-

ment on behalf of the Secretary: "The Secretary wholly repudiates the effort to put into his mouth or into his mind the notion of 'yellow peril'." Rather, the free nations of Asia are concerned with their security, our security, and world peace. These concerns "have nothing to do with race."

Even President Johnson felt compelled to speak out on this issue. "We have," he said on October 25th, "utterly repudiated the racist nonsense of an earlier era." Americans, particularly of Negro, Indian, and Japanese ancestry will be delighted with such a fundamental shift in policy. Only last summer American troops were using heavy weapons against Negro residents of Newark and destroying the shops of Negro merchants. The fact that Congressional investigators want joint inquiries into Negro and anti-war groups suggests that this new policy has not yet affected US domestic politics. But President Johnson sought to establish the US repudiation of racism simply by a variation on the theme "some of our best friends are Asians."

The American 'Rationale'

There is a point in establishing a variety of rationales for the war. Moral, tactical, political, legal, and economic arguments are useful so long as most people do not question whether war is a moral way to achieve national goals. Arguments that tap emotions are especially useful. Thus a substantial number of North Americans feels that "because he is a communist," counts as a good reason for killing a man. Indeed, the war in Vietnam has long since taken on the character of mixed racial and political genocide. The US is waging a war against a small, weak, and distant nation. The evidence suggests that the war will end when all Vietnam is destroyed and the people being "protected" by solemn commitments have been exterminated along with their foes. The US is, however, teaching all under-developed nations a lesson. Just as soldiers sought to teach the Newark and Detroit Negroes a lesson this past summer, a lesson which had already been given to the residents of the Dominican Republic, so the Vietnamese are being taught to "know their place" in a world dominated by white America. One may not wish to describe as "genocide" behavior which is ultimately motivated by imperialism, although napalm spilled in any other name burns as well. What is significant, however, is that both anti-communist genocide and "yellow peril" racist appeals can be used openly as operative principles by the US government in creating and maintaining public support for the war. And these appeals, despite their ambiguous denials, have generally been formulated without the benefits of the euphemisms which politicians usually prefer.

Modern states that have engaged in genocide have employed, and apparently required, direct suppression of the news media. But in the US today, even where the flaws in the argument are of the grossest sort, even when the press calls them to the attention of readers, indeed, even when a Senator can pick the argument apart on the floor of the Senate for the benefit of the press, there is no danger to the power structure. The gruesome political fact is that power elites have learned many more effective ways of gaining and retaining power than were available in, say, Germany, Spain, or Russia in the '30s. Despite some grumbling, the "free world" takes it too much for granted

that American intentions are more or less pure, and that the minor mistakes made in every year since World War II are just accidents. Because America's attempt to dominate the world does not come into question, it is safe to play games. And it does not come into question because the techniques of domination of darker skinned peoples are so familiar as to be presupposed in every Western power. Mr. Paul Martin and Gen. De Gaulle can fiddle with the filigree work all they please. They are not about to pose fundamental questions. As for the American press, it can be "free" because there is little chance it will say anything — witness the coverage of the Pentagon Protest. The universities can be "free" because, as Washington knows, both the prevailing academic ideology and government contracts conspire to subvert the best ideals of those institutions which claim to be inheritors of the Socratic tradition. The modern university, unlike Socrates, is more likely to be in the business of supplying hemlock to its Athens, than to be involved in anything which might risk the reverse.

The Canadian Position

Let me turn to Canadian students. The University of Toronto Student Council has voted, according to the *McGill Daily*, not to support American draft evaders. The argument appears to be that Americans should obey the law. Yet Americans who desert or who want to evade the draft often believe that the Vietnamese war is itself criminal. They believe the entire US role is immoral. I am perplexed that Canadian students, who should know something about both the Nuremberg and the juridically more impressive Stockholm tribunals, believe that Americans should stay in the US and obey the law. Canadians and Americans were pretty



(From The Realist)

self-righteous at Nuremberg and chose to forget that they could have done something. The cruel refusals of Canada, France, Britain, and the US to grant sanctuaries to Jews resulted in greatly increasing the number of people sent to Nazi gas chambers. American readiness to accept Christian refugees from Castro's Cuba stands in marked contrast to the unwillingness

to accept Jews, although the Kennedy administration knew there were no genocidal plans or actions in Cuba even as the Roosevelt administration knew there were in Germany. But in the 1940s opening doors of "Christian" nations in the face of anti-Semitism proved impossible.

Instead, Nazi officials were condemned by the Allied Powers for issuing and/or obeying illegal orders. However, the trouble with Nuremberg, for those who take it as something more fundamental than an exercise in power by military victors, is that it imposes obligations. There are obligations not to remain silent in the face of the criminality of one's government. There are also obligations to help those who would refuse to cooperate with governments engaged in criminal acts. This latter sort of obligation is incumbent upon us if we are serious about expecting people to disobey illegal laws and orders.

Apparently the students at Toronto disapprove of the Vietnam war at the same time that they refuse to help their American confrères who seek to avoid participating in that war. To argue that one must obey the law, "no matter what," is to subscribe to Eichmann's position. It is not clear from the local news reports whether the Toronto students would have agreed with that position, or whether they think martyrdom is better "tactics" for the US peace movement. I can only hope that after reflecting on the Canadian involvement, they will reconsider. The Canadian moral responsibility is, at the very least, to afford American and Australian conscripts a genuine option by way of a refuge here, so that they may make their own choices among real possibilities.

Viet Nam in the Universities

If there is a great deal of student action at McGill to aid draft evaders, and I hope there is, it is not very obvious. I believe that part of the reason for this is that Canadians are very reluctant to come to grips with Vietnam — they really do not want to know too much about Canadian complicity: selling arms to one side at the same time one is serving as a member of the neutral International Control Commission under the terms of the Geneva Accords — and letting one's neutral observers in fact function as US intelligence agents — can indeed make one anxious. In that context, both visiting NLF students and draft evaders became a source of embarrassment.

University people ought to be able to examine the Vietnam situation and arrive at a conclusion and basis for action. It is sometimes said that one cannot appreciate the enormity of American genocide unless one is able to view events through the proper ideological glasses. It is also said that peace requires a change in the American system. In regard to the latter point, just remember that we'll never get the war stopped if we first must change the system. As for the first point, it is not special glasses that are required. "It is the responsibility of intellectuals," said Noam Chomsky in his brilliant essay on that subject, "to speak the truth and to expose lies." This responsibility, which has been so thoroughly abused by the leading "house intellectuals" in the US (who have been only too happy to lie, deceive, and distort) is not the unique product of some speciality. What is called for is a willingness to examine the evidence in the light of the intellectual skills we all have. No training, no

(Continued on page 8)



The "Yellow Power" . . .

(Continued from page 7)

expertise, no special sort of vision, is needed to see that slicing the ears off Viet Cong prisoners is an unhappy practice, at least on dinner-time television. For sheer brutalization, against a background of widely disseminated, continuous, and graphic presentation of the facts, Vietnam far surpasses Hitler's slaughter. Nor should it be forgotten that President Johnson and Messrs. Humphrey, McNamara, and Rusk give every sign of being prepared to eliminate the "yellow peril" by incineration with tools the "insane" Hitler never dreamed of.

If the worldwide protests have failed to persuade Washington to alter its headlong drive towards World War II, conditions within North American universities represent in microcosm many features of the international situation. If one is impressed with the irrationality of Western policies, surely there is something fundamentally askew in the modern university where one department seeks a cure for a disease while another seeks drug-resistant

strains of that same disease. Because universities have become markets where brains can be bought, loaned, or leased, they have become increasingly committed to the preservation of the status quo. Concern with freedom to take on research contracts or to "consult" with the Ministries of Truth, the CIA, etc., has displaced concern with intellectual responsibilities. Accordingly, given the sorts of research projects we know to have found homes in universities, we are clearly entitled to ask whether McGill, for example, has any criteria in force which would rule out accepting a large (secret) grant to study the feasibility of using the skins of Montagnard tribesman for lampshades. If one thinks such a question is obscene (although apparently doing similar research is not!) one may simply ask whether it would be a violation of academic freedom to ban any and all secret research. Or whether we are not now engaged in the systematic destruction of academic freedom by tolerating secret research, and the barriers and security clearances it entails, within the confines of the university.

Anxiety over irritating the "military-industrial complex" was revealed in the recent action

of Yale's President in condemning his Chaplain for encouraging young men to resist military conscription. The young men, said the President, run the risks of resistance — not the Chaplain. But the Yale President, like so many Establishment spokesmen, fails to realize that by tacitly supporting war policies, he too is encouraging young men to take risks that he will not have to take. The casualty figures from Vietnam suggest that University presidents, like members of Congress, see less action than the young men they have encouraged to enter battle.

Universities also display anxiety in striving to retain campus recruiting rights for the many elements in the military industrial complex. One hears arguments that students' freedom would be inhibited by banning recruiters for napalm manufacturers, etc., and one notes cases (Columbia, Fordham) where the issue has been resolved by a student vote. Yet precisely because many universities consider racial discrimination an evil, they do not grant access to and use of housing office facilities to those landlords who engage in such morally reprehensible practices, nor do they consider discrimination a proper subject for a direct vote of students. And very few would argue that anyone's freedom has been sacrificed. The point is that if the modern university, if McGill, stands for (or against) anything, this ought on occasion to be expressed in practice. And if we are unwilling or unable to institute reforms within such enlightened and democratic institutions as universities, it is utopian to think that we can change the course of international events.

There are things that McGill students can do. At the very least, they can explore the psychology of complicity. They can study the forms which this complicity itself takes within the university. They can protest both the conduct of the affairs of the university and of the government. They can give concrete support to the Vietnamese above and below the 16th parallel by way of medical help. And they can lend a helping hand to Americans and Australians who choose not to serve in the military. I just hope that they get started soon.

Photography . . .

(Continued from page 11)

but is not generally thought of as an artistic one. John Ley's exhibition at the Loyola Bon Secours Centre does relatively little to dispel this notion.

The problem is that Ley masks a lack of originality by using a technically perfect, representational approach. Two subjects predominate: auto-racing and surf breaking on rocks. The racing pictures are good two dimensional representations of cars and drivers, but

that's all they are. Unless one has an interest in racing, the photos say nothing.

The surf shots are better but still not of good professional calibre. They suffer from the impersonal touch which Mr. Ley imparts to much of his work; anyone can take pictures of surf and many have before. These photos offer nothing new.

The objective approach is reflected in other examples of his work. There are portraits which are more snapshots than portraits; they offer no insight

into the character of his subjects, they're not beautiful, they're not original. It's as though the pictures were taken from the photo-album of a good amateur.

Where his work does stand out is in the multiple exposures of various shots in which the whole takes on a far greater structural importance than the sum of the parts. The designs he creates are intriguing examples of what can be accomplished when imagination is added to technical skill.

DAVID MILLER

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ARTS & CULTURE



music

Hold on ... it's Joe Tex!

Joe Tex is the Ann Landers of soul. He deals in bite-sized homilies and advice to smug lovers. But his renown as the heavyweight champion of rhythm'n'blues is based less on his moral authority than on the magnetic showmanship which lets him get away with lyrics like that.

Joe wins the title of King of commercial soul almost by default: James Brown is a clown, Otis Redding lacks warmth and rapport, and Wilson Pickett aims his material at white teeny-boppers. Joe, on the other hand, has everything. The key to the success of his show is its balance. The minor acts which start the show don't overstay their welcome — as often happens elsewhere — the clip is fast and the aura is one of complete assurance. (You can grab a hunk of the funk at the Esquire Show Bar; nightly shows through Sunday.)

A good deal of the Joe Tex legend stems from his personality. He projects the country boy as well as he does the sophisticat. His phrasing is unmatched and his voice comes on husky, like rough corduroy. His high-voltage Show Band, featuring Clyde Williams, is a show in itself, but in the long run, it's Joe's evening.

Listen to "Papa Was Too." An adaptation of Lowell Fulson's "Tramp", it is an almost hypnotic paean to simplicity. Love is the ultimate virtue, and in the end, that's all that matters. The show's polish, the precision timing, and the super-happy electric atmosphere are great fun, but "Hold On To What You've Got" says it all.

P.S. His James Brown routine will floor you.

Shorts: The next Rolling Stones' LP should be a milestone. It will sport the world's first three-dimensional album cover... "An Open Letter To My Teen-Age Son," which ends with the line 'If you burn your draft card, son, you might just as well burn your birth certificate,' is crap from all angles... Important New Singles: "Hello Goodbye" by the Beatles, Janis Ian's "Insanity Comes Quietly To The Structured Mind," "Wear Your Love Like Heaven" by Donovan, and

"Wild Honey," by the new Beach Boys... Smokey Robinson is too much.

J. T.

theatre

Menotti operetta delightful, daring

The Old Maid and the Thief is a delightful treat. I say a treat because the current production at Sandwich Theatre offers that rare opportunity, a show so ingenuous and unpretentious that the art of it never intrudes on the fun.

The four actors and their friends who coyly call themselves La Dolce Vita Opera Company have chosen for their first offering (and, fortunately, I hear a second is intended in the spring) a lovely little piece of whimsy by Gian-Carlo Menotti. *The Old Maid and the Thief* is very light but it is very amusing. The opera, as produced at McGill, does not attempt very great things, but the wonderful fact is that the company so perfectly achieves what

they do attempt. With tongue cosily in cheek, the cast presents a fragile fantasy and never condescends to the work or to the audience by camping it up. Not that this is an unsophisticated production. There has been a great deal of intelligent thought and effort put into this opera and it is evident in the performance.

Technically, this is a marvelous production. The props and costumes, from the maid's copy of *True Confessions* to the old lady's lavender dress, from the corny calendar to the dusty Victorian furniture, are perfect. The voices of the performers are not professional; beats are missed and notes sadly abused. Somehow, it just adds more charm to the already very pleasant performance.

Barbara Spence's Laetitia was a great success. In her two kitchen arias, "What a curse for a woman is a timid man" and "Steal me, sweet thief", she was by turns a frustrated coquette and a young woman yearning for love. I found Miss Todd a lovely Rosemary de Catanzaro; her priggishness, and her downfall, which could so

easily have been ridiculous or grotesque, had a certain bitter-sweet element that was very effective.

Director Peter Subers, aside from doing an excellent job of staging and pacing the show, preserved just the right tone, somewhere between innocent fun and satire. If there is a message, it may be the one that Thornton Wilder gives us in *The Matchmaker*, that everyone should have a little adventure in his life.

finest moments

A word about the other players. Susan Cochrane was amusing as the gossiping Miss Pinkerton. The ladies' song of unrequited love was one of the show's finest moments. Mr. Subers doubled as Bob, and while his voice was not up to the standard of the girls, his characterization, like theirs, was on the mark. The accompanist, Carol Spencer, gave a polished performance.

If anyone is expecting Joan Sotherland or *Don Giovanni* for free, and squeezed in between Soc. 201 and Fine Arts 350, he will be disappointed. But those who come can be assured of fifty minutes of delightful entertainment.

La Dolce Vita Opera Company is to be congratulated on a hard job well done and, more important, on so obviously enjoying themselves that an audience cannot help but be caught up in the fun. This is not the full extent of their courage. Through much of the play, an actor appears on stage naked, but for his underwear. In these troubled times, what daring!

PETER WHITZMAN

film societies

Fossil or Furtle?

A viable university film society must expand its function; it can't remain merely a viewing club any longer. The film society, within its educational context, must not only accept the growing importance of film in modern society, but must lead in this development. It can no longer remain a vault for the storage of musty minds suspended in a two hour fantasy of someone else's making. The members of a film society should be able to express and be active, not just passively receive.

(Continued on page 10)



David Miller

Belting out his soul at the Esquire Show Bar is JOE TEX, the "heavyweight champion of rhythm 'n' blues".



Fossil or...

(Continued from page 9)

The McGill Film Society is making a start in the right direction this year with the Film Workshop where students make films under NFB guidance and learn how to use the medium. Thus their cinematic appreciation is increased infinitely.

The Workshop must not exist just to give future professional filmmakers a start, but to enable everyone who is interested enough in film to buy a series ticket an opportunity to shoot a few reels. It should give everyone in the society a chance to play with reality, to vomit on a wall. A film society must allow all its members an active function in the cinematic experience, in the same way that everyone who reads should write and vice versa.

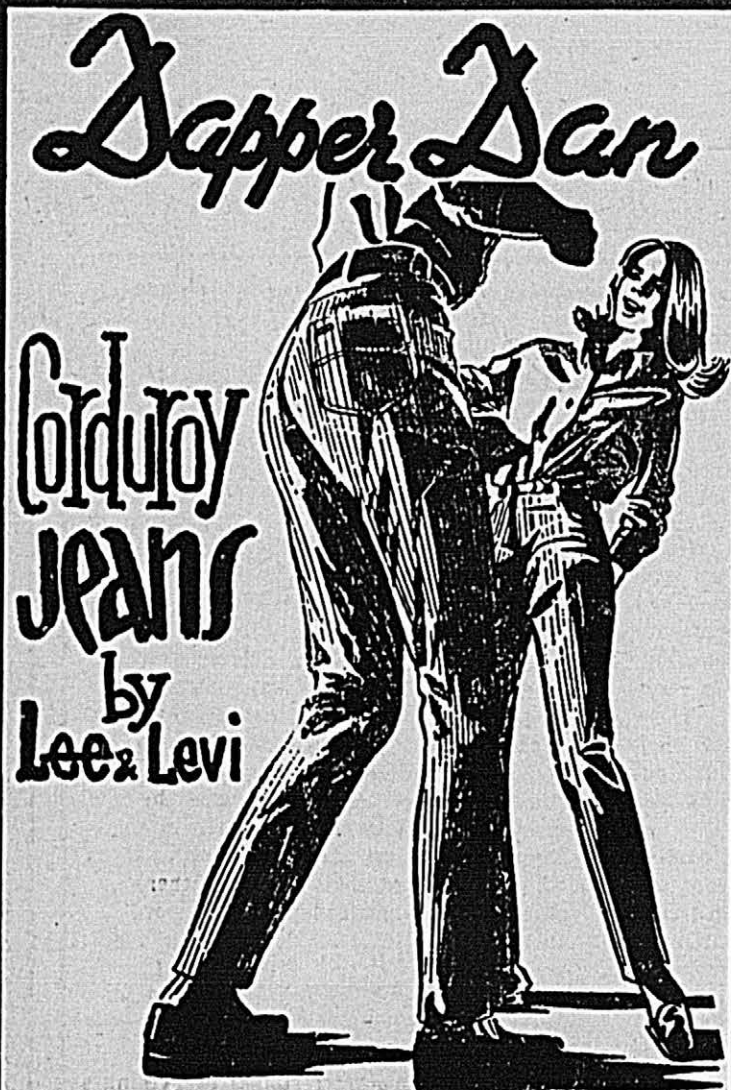
The Workshop is a start; Ohlin's Film Course is a start. But a modern university film

society cannot remain static like the fossilized viewing clubs at Sir George or U de M.

McGill has the inestimable advantage of being located in Montreal's tremendous cinematic climate, potentially the best in North America. In how many other cities would a new downtown theatre dare start off by showing a retrospective of Russian film? For that matter how many other cities have built so many new downtown theatres in the past five years? There are over forty private film companies in Montreal as well as the NFB (which might be of some use if it could ever unwind from red tape and stop being so proud of its own mediocrity). And there are many individuals in these places who want to help people make and use film.

The Film Society must take advantage of this and of the freedom a university situation must give.

K. C.



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Cafe Campus (U de M). Queen Mary Rd. & Decelles. Nov 17: Discotheque. Nov 23: Danielle Oderra & Robert Niel interpretent. Lots of atmosphere. Show starts at 9 pm, cover charge \$1.50. Reserve early. Speak French.

L'Eglogue (Theatre Gesu). All week. Equation a 2 Inconnus, par M. Dube. Weekdays \$2. to \$4, Sat \$2.50 to \$4.50. No student discount.

Le Club. Above "Le Drug" on Mountain. All week: Ramadalle Music by Jeff Brown & The Young Ones. Cover charge \$1. If you're drinking beer, be prepared to enjoy feeling expansive (all drinks are \$1.75).

McGill Players. (University Centre Theatre). Nov 22 to 25: Rhinoceros, by Eugene Ionesco. 8:30 pm, \$1.50.

Le Op. Back in Business. Nouvelle Formule: JAZZ JAZZ JAZZ. All week. Dennis A. Brown Quartet. Cover charge \$1. Reservations taken. Be Cool.

Le Patriote, 1474 E. St. Catherine. Nov 17 to 19: Herve Brousseau, chansonnier. Nov 20 to 26: Les Cabestans. Shows at 9 & 11 pm, cover charge \$2. More than just a divertissement. **PARLER FRANCAIS**.

Sir George Poetry Reading. Nov 17. Charles Reznikoff. 9 pm (Hall Bldg). 50¢.

Theatre de l'Escale. Floating Theatre in harbour at bottom of McGill St. Nov 20 to 26: Renee Claude & Michel Conte chantent. Don't miss this show: hearing Renee Claude in concert is worth trying to find L'Escale. \$2.50 to \$4 weekdays, Sat \$3 to \$5.

Theatre de Quat' Sous. Pine E. & Coloniale. Starting Nov 21, and running indefinitely: La Promenade de Dimanche. \$1.98 special with Student ID card. Cosy bar for intimate aperos.

Theatre du Rideau Vert. Le Malentendu, by Albert Camus. Student tickets \$1.50 weekdays, \$2.50 on Sat.



cinema

Godard's ethos in Masculin-Feminin

Madeleine is combing her hair and powdering her face in a bathroom mirror while she flirts with Paul, saying things like have you ever slept with a whore and what is the most important thing in your life.

Huge pauses sometimes swelling with inspiration: "I like the way your breasts hang, I

like your mouth, your eyes, your nose."

By this time Madeleine has finished her make-up. Paul: "Would you sleep with me?" Then a strange thing happens. Madeleine says nothing, but starts to comb her hair and powder her face all over again. At this point, Godard's skimming technique separates from the content in an almost Brechtian manner. Godard lets us see that the actress is ad-libbing her lines. She has run out of things to say. The girl is spontaneously embarrassed.

There is no acting here. The technique is life.

Godard's art is empirical. He wants surfaces — Pepsi signs, café tables, a girl caressing her fringe hair-do. The actor, like the props, are unconscious in their modernness. Love itself is too big a word, a construct, something the actors would really have to pretend.

Another point at which technique merges into reality is in the scene in which Paul and Elizabeth are at a café. They eat silently until suddenly Paul looks at his plate and says (in the social context because he should make conversation, in the film context because the director told him to make conversation), "These potatoes remind me of my father". Then he goes on to tell a completely unfunny and pointless anecdote. We speak to fill up the empty spaces.

Godard's art is also empirical in its lack of cause-effect sequence, in the non-sequiturs of speech and incident. Somebody borrows a match from Paul and sets himself on fire to protest the Viet Nam War. Godard contrasts two archetypes of modern experience, one beneath our imagination and one beyond it. The effect is absurd — "We

are the children of Marx and Coca-Cola", reads the title of one vignette. To juxtapose Marx and Coca-Cola is to make them equal. Idealistic youth is another cliché Godard uses, like Coke.

The *feminin* lives the existential reality. Madeleine's inner monologue: "My new coat is blue. Elizabeth's coat is red. Paul kissed me yesterday. I think Elizabeth is jealous."

The *masculin* tries to organize everything under the Marxist formula. Hence, "Bob Dylan is a Vietnik." More archetypes — The Interview and the Beauty Contest. Paul interviews a beauty contest winner to elicit her social conscience, but she has none. To the question "What does Communism mean to you?" she answers with a gorgeous and totally irrelevant smile. The boys are comic in their earnestness to pin down meaning; the girls are appalling in their mindlessness. In the face of the hurrying crowds in the streets. Paul gives up on ideology. It is old-fashioned. What is real is the constant discrepancy between surfaces and ideals.

Every setting which Godard uses is an archetype and accentuates the contradiction. Ins-

tead of factories, where Marxism might be relevant, Godard takes us to a recording studio, where Madeleine sings her ye-ye inanities, to girls in the bathroom discussing favourite sexual techniques, to the young revolutionaries at a laundromat.

At the end, another archetype: Police Interview Witnesses of Accident. Paul has fallen out of a skyscraper window (probably just what the actress felt like ad-libbing in this scene). Again we verge on madness. Suicide is another modern keyword. Here the word is too big, like love. Paul's reported death is a parody of Suicide, yet it hits you with a dull thud, if only because this chance incident comes at the end. It is both a result of everything and a result of something trivial, meaningless and totally irrelevant.

ELIZABETH WAJNBERG

photography

John Ley:

the objective view

Photography is widely accepted as a commercial medium, (Continued on Page 8)

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